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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1871. NO. 324.

FIRST EDITION.

CHICAGO AFLAME.

Four Entire Blocks Consumed.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.

The Most Terrible Conflagration Ever Known in the City.

CHICAGO, October 8, 12:30 A. M.—The most terrible conflagration which ever occurred in this city broke out about an hour and a half ago, and having already swept over four entire blocks is still raging with almost unabated fury. The fire started in the large planing mill situated between Clinton and Canal and Van Buren and Jackson streets, about the center of the block formed by these streets. The wind blowing very fresh the flames spread with almost indescribable rapidity, and in a few moments the entire structure was a mass of fire. The immediate vicinity is built up mainly with small wooden tenement houses and two story frame buildings occupied as groceries, saloons, &c. The inmates of many of these houses, startled from their slumbers, had barely time to rush from the houses in scanty attire, leaving their household goods to destruction. In several instances children were hastily wrapped in blankets and quilts to break the force of their fall and thrown from second story windows to the ground. When the alarm was sounded for the fire, another of considerable magnitude was bursting up Wells street, near Adams. Several engines were necessarily kept at work. The rest of the engines in the city were soon on the ground, but before they arrived the fire had spread over so large an area and was so rapidly spreading that their efforts seemed of little avail. Between Canal street and the river there were several lumber yards, which are entirely destroyed.

At this hour the fire has made a clean sweep from Van Buren north two blocks to the river, and west to Clinton, three blocks from the river. The wharves between Van Buren and Jackson are burning, and the wood work of the Western approach to Adams street bridge is destroyed. A large coal yard, containing thousands of tons of coal, situated on Canal between the track of the Chicago and Alton and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad tracks and the river, is on fire and the large elevator, the immense grain elevator of Vincent, Nelson & Co., one of the finest in the city, and the buildings adjoining, and though intended to be fire-proof, there seems little doubt but that it will be destroyed, as the intense heat to which it is subject will crack the slate with which it is covered, roof and sides. It contains many thousand bushels of grain. Also all of the depot of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the Chicago and St. Louis railroads is situated north of Adams and between Canal street and the river. One of the buildings, a light wooden structure, caught fire from an express office, was in flames at midnight, and will be undoubtedly destroyed.

The fire in the vicinity of the conflagration are indescribable. Half the population of the city seems gathered there.

Tugs in the river are engaged in towing to places of safety the vessels moored in the neighborhood, while locomotives are hastily pulling out the great numbers of cars standing on the track in the path of the flames.

At this writing it is impossible to give an estimate of the losses, but they are already very large and the fire appears to be scarcely checked.

So far as could be ascertained, when the reporter left the scene of the fire, no lives are known to be lost, yet it would be miraculous if such would prove to be the case.

LATER—1:30 A. M.—The fire is apparently raging as fiercely as ever. The block of buildings on the North side of Van Buren street, which we last thought an hour ago would be saved, are now wrapped in flames. The elevator is safe so far, and the fire appears to be spreading to the westward, notwithstanding the wind is now directly from the south and blows very hard. The glare from the blazing buildings lights the streets half a mile away, so that one may see to read. The entire fire department are now on the ground, and making the most heroic human efforts to stay the flames. The losses have probably already run into millions, and the end is not yet.

NOT AS BAD AS FIRST REPORTED.

CHICAGO, October 8.—About one o'clock this morning, shortly after sending the last dispatch detailing the progress of the fire in the Western Division, the flames were arrested and under complete control of the fire department, and I am now enabled to give a more intelligent and greatly modified estimate of the destruction of property. The space ingrossed over embraces four blocks, bounded on the north by Adams street, west by Clinton, south by Van Buren, and east by the Chicago river. Some four or five buildings within the limits named remain unmarred, among them Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s grain warehouse, one of the largest in the city, which escaped any serious damage. Owing to the fact that the fire originated in the alley between the burning buildings and the elevator, and by the continual application of large quantities of water from the engines, they were prevented from burning. The grounds burned over were covered by lumber yards, coal yards, wood yards, a planing mill, a factory, vinegar factory, &c., and a large number of dwellings and saloons of the poorer class. A close estimate of the entire loss places it at from $200,000 to $300,000, with probably not more than half insurance. The fire had its origin in Hull & Hoffman's planing mill on Canal street, near Van Buren, and as the wind was fresh from the south-west, the flames spread north with great rapidity, and thence east, and within the space of half an hour the whole district named was in a blaze. Within the next two hours after the fire commenced, the work was ended.

The entire insurance will amount to probably $100,000, about two-thirds of which is in Chicago companies.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Proposed New Line of Steamers.

LONDON, October 7.—Contracts have been entered into for the construction of steamers for a fortnightly line between Aldrney and Dover, via Dover.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, October 7.—The Court of Revision, to which the case of Rossel was passed, has adjudged him guilty, and declared him deprived of the quality of ecrith.

The Republican journals of this city demand of Thiers that he take prompt and vigorous action for the suppression of the Bonapartist conspiracies.

The continued agitation and the frequent discussions of France causes a feeling of uneasiness lest the quietude may not be exercising the necessary vigilance and energy in suppressing the conspiracy which it is feared may grow to such proportions as to cause serious embarrassment and perhaps even to necessitate the abandonment of the colony.

STOCKHOLM, October 7.—The King closed the session of the Riegsdag in person, and addressed them concerning the state of the kingdom. He expressed great regret that the failure of the lower chamber to act on the army reorganization bill necessitated the postponement of the action authorized by this important measure. He declared the question of national defense too grave to be thus suspended.

MADRID, October 7.—Senor Belaguer, acting Minister of State, has telegraphed to General Valmaseda, of Cuba, that necessary reinforcements will be promptly dispatched. He has ordered military authority and preserve the integrity of the Spanish Dominions.

ROME, October 7.—Two convents have been occupied by Italian troops.

The Italian Parliament opens the middle of November.

MADRID, October 7.—Minister Candan declares that the Government cannot prosecute members of the National Societies of Workmen, as they are by law, but he promises to give the Cortes an early opportunity of debating the question.

HAVRE, October 7.—Two hundred workmen of Ghent are on a strike. They demand the reduction of a day's labor to 8 hours, wages to be unchanged and double pay for work over time.

LONDON, October 8.—A meeting will be held at an early day to discuss the question of modifying the commercial treaty between England and France.

The Globe gives a very contradiction to the reports of underhand manœuvres in the Government in France for the restoration of Napoleon.

PARIS, October 8.—M. Dombrowski, who was the leader of the mob in the attacks on the German residents of Lyons, has been arrested, tried and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

M. Lambrecht, Minister of the Interior, died suddenly this morning, at his residence, while dressing.

October 8.—Count Jules Quertier, the French Minister of Finances, accompanied by Counselor Ozune and Counts Penelon and Valon, arrived this morning, at noon visited Versailles, and French envoy.

It is rumored that Count Von Arnim has been summoned to Berlin.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 7, 2 P. M.—Consols 92¾, for money and 92¾, for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62 92½; 5-20s of '65 92½; 5-20s of '67 92; 10-40s 91¾. The Bank of England advanced the rate of discount to 6 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1871.

THE VIELE DIVORCE CASE.

In the Viele divorce case a compromise has been effected, withdrawing mutual charges and dividing the children.

POSTPONED.

The trial of the officers of the Staten Island Ferry Company for the Westfield murders, which was set down for Monday next, was to-day postponed till next month.

YACHTING.

Ashbury says he must have twelve races for the Queen's Cup, or will send the Livonia home in three days.

GIGANTIC INDIAN FRAUDS UNEARTHED.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Washington, says that a gigantic Indian fraud has just been unearthed by Secretary Delano. Several well known Indian officials of the last administration, among whom is one ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, are implicated in the frauds. The investment over 60,000 acres of land, valued at up-ward of $180,000. The Secretary has had a special commission of the Interior Department engaged in the matter. Most startling developements are anticipated.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT.

Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, one of the oldest and most prominent Democrats in this State, died this morning.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

This forenoon Joseph Steinman, a lager-beer shop keeper, murdered his wife Julia, crushing her head with a club and smoothing iron, cutting her throat with a sheath knife, and then hanged himself with a clothes line in his shop door. The bodies of both were cold when discovered by Peter Schwab, a saloon waiter. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

A ROTTEN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.

A sensational story was printed to-day that the Third Avenue Savings Bank is insolvent, and has been in a rotten condition for a year. It is said the State Examiners have reported the liabilities of the Bank to be $453,000 in excess of its assets.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

G. M. Van Buren, United States Assessor in this city, was arrested yesterday, charged by Commissioner of Pensions Baker with being a defaulter to the amount of $11,000. He gave bail in $10,000 to appear for trial.

SUIT AGAINST JIM FISK.

Rumor says a civil suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court against James Fisk, Jr., by a lady whose name has been intimately associated with him. The affidavits in the case, it is alleged, expose much of the secret history of the Erie management, and show how the Gould and Tammany ring and the Erie ring have united for plunder. The announcement of the Directors of the Erie Road comes off Tuesday.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION.

An adjourned session of the National Insurance Convention will open in this city on the 18th inst.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S LUNACY.

The five physicians appointed by Judge Daly to examine into the condition of Colah, the rich Parsee lunatic, have reported in favor of his returning to his home in India as soon as possible.

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Michael Phelan, the billiardist, died yesterday in his fifty-sixth year.

A DENIAL FROM M. CATACAZY.

The Russian Minister, M. Catacazy, declares the whole story that he has spoken in infamous terms of the President and Secretary Fish, and the latter's respected lady, or that he ever put a low estimate upon the American character, to be a falsehood.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

Report of the Rubrical Committee

Strong in Opposition to Ritualism.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 7, 1871.

The Triennial Episcopal Convention to-day was occupied till an hour before adjournment with the delivery of eulogies upon prominent men in the church who have died since the last meeting. Immediately following this a message was announced from the House of Bishops, transmitting the report of the Rubrical Committee appointed by the last general convention. Many had hoped that no report involving definite action would be presented, and few expected a document so precise in its recommendations and so strong in opposition to ritualism as this proved. There was a special sensation upon its announcement, and its reading was listened to most intently and in almost breathless silence by the Deputies and large attending audience. The message of the Bishops showed that their House had not acted and did not desire to proceed until the report had been fully considered by a joint committee of both houses.

Upon a resolution to appoint such a committee and to postpone further debate till Tuesday next, a running debate sprang up, which showed plainly the deep feeling on both sides of the question. The merits of the report did not enter into this discussion, but the insinuations were unmistakable that when the proposition to appoint the Joint Committee is opened to debate, there will be an exciting time. Among the significant features of the Committee's report, is a recommendation that whatever changes may be decided upon by the Convention, they be made by canon. This is regarded as equivalent to a report against alterations of the prayer book. The Bishops in their message asked that the joint committee consist of three Bishops, three presbyters and three laymen, but these was a very general desire in the House to increase the number of presbyters and laymen to six each, and to select them by ballot. Those who have hoped that harmony might be secured throughout the debates were greatly cast down by this unexpected report from the committee of Bishops, while the Ritualists were astonished at its sweeping character.

At the end of the brief debate the motion to concur in the appointment of a committee was withdrawn, and the whole subject made the special order for Tuesday previous to adjournment.

The Committee on Canons reported adversely and unanimously upon the proposition to reduce the number of delegates from dioceses to the General Convention. An amendment to their report was submitted, making the basis of representation three clerical and three lay deputies from each diocese, and the matter then went over for examination and action. The Convention will be fairly at work on Monday.

By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, October 7.—In the House of Deputies of the Biennial Episcopal Convention to-day, a message was received from the House of Bishops transmitting the following report on the uniformity of the ritual:

The committee of five Bishops appointed by the House of Bishops at the General Convention in 1868 to consider whether any additional provision for the uniformity of the ritual by canon or otherwise is practicable and expedient, and to report to the next General Convention, having held several meetings at several different places, at each of which all the members of the committee were present throughout the entire session, and having, as they are informed, given to the subject matter entrusted to them that careful consideration which its importance, merits, respectfully ask leave to report. The resolution by which the committee was appointed raises several questions of fact, examination and answer: "Is any legislation touching the performance of divine service and the administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the church practicable? If practical and expedient, shall it be for the shape of canon? If shall it not be otherwise provided for, and what shall the action of the House of Bishops in the premises be?" Assuredly these are questions which touch the church and its members in many and very vital points, and involve many delicate as well as precious relations. In considering these questions, the committee has endeavored never to forget that substantial uniformity is entirely compatible with considerable variation in minor liberty; that non-essentials should never be arbitrarily magnified, and that loss, raised to the equality with essentials, that many troublesome and objectionable things are ephemeral in their nature and must perish in time, and that under no circumstances hastily legislation is ever to be a object. We have they omitted to keep in mind the wise words of the 34th article of religion, "It is not necessary that the traditions and ceremonies be in all places one and utterly alike, for at all times they have been diverse and may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's word." And we have particular or national church hath authority to ordain, change and abolish ceremonies or rites of the church, ordained only by man's authority, so that all tha be done to edifying God. Wine, however, the committee have kept these considerations in view, it has been and is their unanimous opinion that under the authority of the general convention in regard to the important matters legislation is inexpedient in appointing them, is very desirable, if not indeed absolutely necessary, that many reasons for the diversities that present themselves should receive the right end of the holy table. It is to be noted that a credence table is lawful.

The Committee further recommend that canonical provision be made touching the dress appropriate to clergymen ministering at the sacred altar. Most existing developements are anticipated.

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TAMMANY VILLAINIES.

Keyser Owns Up to the Robberies of the Ring and Restores $650,000—He Implicates the Highest City Officials and Declares His Deep Sorrow—The Whole Gang of Thieves to be Arrested.

[From the Sun of Saturday.]

The Executive Committee of Citizens and Taxpayers for the financial reform of the city and county of New York met last evening on the first floor of the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street. The meeting was a secret one, and lasted over two hours. A large amount of routine business and business which it is not desirable to make public for the present was transacted. There was very little time wasted in speechifying. The enthusiasm throughout was very marked, the entire meeting every now and then applauding vigorously.

AN ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE.

The different sub-committees made their reports, but the details were not given to the reporters. At length the Committee on Frauds and Accounts, consisting of Judge Pierrepont, Geo. Barlow and Jackson S. Shultz, arose and said that John H. Keyser had personally appeared before them yesterday, and had voluntarily made a clean breast of all his business transactions with the city government since 1864. He had given full details of everything, had described the mode of procedure in securing contracts, obtaing pay, assigning warrants, swearing to vouchers, &c. He had told the names of all those officials with whom he had dealings, and described the nature of his relations with them, deeply and seriously implicating many of them in gross crimes. He had further said, and the Committee were disposed to believe him, that he did not receive any such sums of money as have been set down to his credit on the city's books, and that many of the vouchers to which his name is attached are forged. As a pledge of true contrition and good faith he had then made a formal legal

ASSIGNMENT TO JACKSON S. SHULTZ,

As a member of the committee, of property whose worth he estimated at $750,000 in trust, to repay out of the proceeds of the same all sums of money which he may have improperly received from the city or county of New York. This sum he thought would cover the excess paid to him on his contracts since 1864, but should anything further be found against him by the committee, he pledged himself to make such further assignment, if necessary, to the full amount of all property worth including. He said that he had been guilty of great wrongs which he now deeply regretted, and was resolved to make all the reparation in his power. The present settlement is believed to include all his real and personal possessions in this city.

POSSIBLE FLIGHT OF THE FORGERS.

The report is voluminous, full details being given, but the committee refused to make more public as certain persons might take the hint and effect their escape, thereby defeating the ends of justice. The committee's report was received with the utmost demonstrations of delight, and a resolution was passed commeding Mr. Keyser for this act of atonement, but not absolving him from the criminal and civil consequences of his acts. The only other business of importance which was transacted was the appointment of a committee to confer with the Governor and Legislature, which will be in session during the entire session, and having, as they are informed, given to the subject matter entrusted to them that careful consideration which its importance, merits, respectfully ask leave to report. The resolution by which the committee was appointed raises several questions of fact, examination and answer: "Is any legislation touching the performance of divine service and the administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the church practicable? If practical and expedient, shall it be for the shape of canon? If shall it not be otherwise provided for, and what shall the action of the House of Bishops in the premises be?" Assuredly these are questions which touch the church and its members in many and very vital points, and involve many delicate as well as precious relations. In considering these questions, the committee has endeavored never to forget that substantial uniformity is entirely compatible with considerable variation in minor liberty; that non-essentials should never be arbitrarily magnified, and that loss, raised to the equality with essentials, that many troublesome and objectionable things are ephemeral in their nature and must perish in time, and that under no circumstances hastily legislation is ever to be a object. We have they omitted to keep in mind the wise words of the 34th article of religion, "It is not necessary that the traditions and ceremonies be in all places one and utterly alike, for at all times they have been diverse and may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's word." And we have particular or national church hath authority to ordain, change and abolish ceremonies or rites of the church, ordained only by man's authority, so that all tha be done to edifying God. Wine, however, the committee have kept these considerations in view, it has been and is their unanimous opinion that under the authority of the general convention in regard to the important matters legislation is inexpedient in appointing them, is very desirable, if not indeed absolutely necessary, that many reasons for the diversities that present themselves should receive the right end of the holy table. It is to be noted that a credence table is lawful.

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ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Vote for President Grant in 1868, and Gov. Geary in 1869.

For the purpose of comparison we herewith print the vote of Allegheny county, by sub-districts, for General Grant in 1868, and Governor Geary in 1869. In the Presidential canvass the majority was 10,816, but in the Gubernatorial it fell to 4,567. These majorities may be regarded as maximum and minimum. In 1867, which was an "off year" before the Presidential campaign, this county gave Judge Williams, for Judge of the Supreme Court, a majority of 6,339 over Judge Sharswood:

	1868.		1869.	
PITTSBURGH.	Grant.	Seymour.	Geary.	Packer.
First Ward	497	347	316	299
Second Ward	578	222	366	196
Third Ward	338	232	300	209
Fourth Ward	502	250	357	215
Fifth Ward	390	273	364	218
Sixth Ward	609	346	412	366
Seventh Ward	548	357	363	233
Eighth Ward	419	219	311	186
Ninth Ward	291	285	288	253
Tenth Ward	350	205	252	216
Eleventh Ward	416	210	319	232
Twelfth Ward	678	433	391	396
Thirteenth Ward	278	180	207	117
Fourteenth Ward	469	234	277	202
Fifteenth Ward	271	280	214	260
Sixteenth Ward	309	257	199	199
Seventeenth Ward	459	274	398	275
Eighteenth Ward	79	46	64	44
Nineteenth Ward	254	120	211	129
Twentieth Ward	266	92	207	84
Twenty-first Ward	248	90	208	106
Twenty-second Ward	151	78	104	27
Twenty-third Ward	116	91	123	107
ALLEGHENY.				
First Ward	804	184	499	178
Second Ward	1,044	253	737	325
Third Ward, 1st Precinct	254	97	197	219
Third Ward, 2d Precinct	364	341	170	383
Fourth Ward, 1st Precinct	288	285	311	271
Fourth Ward, 2d Precinct	339	194	203	200
Fifth Ward	540	180	454	218
Sixth Ward	515	276	398	274
Seventh Ward	388	263	348	254
Eighth Ward	213	115	154	105
BOROUGHS.				
Birmingham, 1st Precinct	185	174	266	161
Birmingham, 2d Precinct	372	269	292	299
East Birmingham	513	444	436	345
Manchester	241	174	165	181
McKeesport	471	166	279	153
Temperanceville	206	158	151	117
South Pittsburgh	341	264	266	184
West Pittsburgh	144	147	84	128
West Elizabeth	72	90	51	78
Tarentum	181	93	97	104
Elizabeth	145	75	78	71
Elizabeth	91	145	45	44
Monongahela	99	94	67	69
Mount Washington	270	81	143	54
Braddock's	116	73	108	58
Bellevue	44	6	38	6
Sewickley	126	117	69	13
Aircola	149	179	107	108
Etna	171	62	129	51
Union			70	30
TOWNSHIPS.				
Wilkins	445	106	315	100
Penn	176	117	122	96
Patton	140	83	116	73
Peebles	361	82	191	67
North Versailles	97	107	87	59
South Versailles	98	102	89	59
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	534	206	358	181
Elizabeth, 2d precinct	74	90	66	15
Elizabeth, 3d precinct			17	3
Jefferson	326	169	216	128
Mifflin	95	65	56	40
Upper St. Clair	96	63	64	43
Chartiers	211	160	136	108
Robinson, 1st precinct	316	123	53	20
Robinson, 2d precinct	106	73	58	6
Harrison	213	90	140	58
Findley	203	148	158	46
Moon	198	143	116	82
Marshall	69	49	49	43
Reserve	181	51	137	33
Ross, 1st precinct	291	285	203	253
Ross, 2d precinct	330	175	252	216
Shaler, 1st precinct	136	74	158	74
Shaler, 2d precinct	240	145	210	89
Ross, 3d precinct	81	58	73	45
Franklin	206	99	73	90
McCandless	106	93	71	80
Pine	169	66	146	44
West Deer	146	61	146	44
Frazer	119	21	64	17
Indiana	79	46	64	44
Sewickley	117	66	111	129
Shaler, 1st precinct	136	74	158	74
Shaler, 2d precinct	240	145	210	89
Ross, 3d precinct	81	58	73	45
Hampton	206	99	73	90
Union	106	93	71	80
Wood, 1st precinct	169	66	146	44
Wood, 2d precinct	146	61	146	44
Kilbuck	119	21	64	17
Kilbuck, of Ohio	79	46	64	44
Leet, of Sewickley			63	22
Leet, of Elizabeth Forward			84	52
Total	25,487	14,461	17,858	13,301
Majorities	10,816		4,557	

POLITICAL.

Tammany and Future Democratic Conventions.

The *World* says in regard to representation from New York to the Democratic Conventions, that hereafter the Democracy say no more to Tammany or anti-Tammany, and deal only with separate Assembly districts. Not only Tammany, but all other political organizations, and all other oligarchical organizations are thus abolished.

Address of the Democratic Reform Delegates.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The Reform delegates to the Democratic Convention issue an address to the Democratic voters of the State, explanatory of the proceedings at the late Convention at Rochester, claiming that they obtained a success over Tammany, and thereby the adoption of a resolution by which the prestige of regularity of Tammany Hall is destroyed. The independent Assembly district plan takes its place; and urge all honest Democrats to unite in support of the highest character for intelligence and integrity of the Legislature, having no doubts of the ability to elect them by overwhelming majorities, and assuring the utter and speedy downfall of the Tammany Ring. The stone for stone of the stolen millions may be recovered. They close by saying: "Let us plead with our brethren to redeem the honor of the Democratic party, and use every means through the ballot box and courts to bring the criminals of the Ring to the bar of outraged justice." The address is signed by the whole reform delegation.

OHIO POLITICS.

Democratic Fizzle at Loudonville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., October 7, 1871.

The great Democratic mass meeting advertised here for to-day proved, like democratic expectations in general, to be a grand fizzle. A few of the unwashed gathered around the curbstone to listen to the oft-repeated story of radical misrule and radical theft, the denouncement of Grant for not being at Washington, and the usual plundering that was being perpetrated by the radical rulers. The speaker, T. J. Kenny, candidate for judge in this district, closed up by asking them to vote the Democratic ticket, thereby securing honest men.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The schooners Atlantic and Defiance went ashore Saturday morning seven miles above Genesseo, N. Y. Both were badly damaged. The crews are all safe. The lights on shore were mistaken for Genesseo harbor, which caused the disaster.

In the United States District Court at Baltimore, on Saturday, the jury in the case of General Bowman, the late Deputy Collector charged with embezzlement, rendered a verdict of guilty on the first count in the indictment, and not guilty on the fifth. Sentence deferred.

The steamer Arizona, from China and Japan, with 24,908 packages, weighing 1,751 tons, of tea, silk and merchandise, for New York, St. Louis and Boston, arrived at San Francisco Saturday.

A fire broke out on Saturday in a woodpile about two miles north of Jefferson, Wis., destroying about three thousand cords, and at a late hour in the evening was still burning. No trains can pass either way. The telegraph line was also destroyed. Relief from the north say the fire is still raging with unabated fury.

The fair at St. Louis closed on Saturday after a most successful week. The receipts will be about $90,000.

The quarantine at Galveston against New Orleans has been raised.

A suit was commenced on Saturday in the United States District Court, at St. Louis, against Barton Aide, United States Collector for the First District of Missouri, for $100,000, which penalty he is alleged to be unaccounted for by him. Mr. Aide's bond was for $100,000.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition closed on Saturday night, with receipts $30,000.

Mexican dates to the 24th ult., state that Juarez will be elected by Congress. Canedo, who pronounced in Sinaloa, has been arrested. The government has quarantined the port of San Juan Bautista, Tabasco, against fever. Gen. Ortiz Oviedo, to command the Lower California sail lakes to a Mexican company.

Several hundred Cherokee Indians from North Carolina passed over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on Saturday, going into the Cherokee nation in the nation. Hundreds more will follow them.

The case of William Hayes against George H. Hart and E. B. Jones, in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, was on Saturday decided for the plaintiff in the sum of $23,126.

On Saturday afternoon, two spans of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge over Salt river, some eighteen miles from Louisville, were burned, compelling the passage of freight and passengers at that point, but not otherwise interfering with the business of the road. It is supposed the bridge was fired by an incendiary. The loss on the bridge is light. Cars are running from the Louisville end of the Lebanon train passing over at 12:20. The bridge will be repaired by Monday.

An Englishman about thirty years of age, named Robert Harrison, died at Titusville almost instantly yesterday morning. The cause was probably heart disease. He leaves a wife in Cleveland, where until about ten days since he had lived and been employed at the refinery of Alexander Scoffield & Co.

The Hebrews and the spiritualists of Titusville have affiliated in the joint occupancy of the synagogue at that place, the former on Saturday and the latter on Sundays. A. L. Tappan, of New York, authoress of Hesperia, an epic of the past and future of America, opened the meetings of the spiritualists yesterday upon the eloquence of ancient religion.

One hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars in refined silver bullion and over one hundred thousand dollars in gold bullion were received at Salt Lake last week: $150,000 went east by Wells, Fargo & Co. The mining transactions last week were the heaviest ever known in Utah, being over $2,000,000.

A Raleigh (N. C.) letter states that five hundred indictments have been found for Ku-Kluxing by the grand jury of the Federal Court in session at that place. These indictments are for offenses committed since the passage of the Ku-Klux act by Congress in May last.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Trouble in Utah this Winter.

Office-Seekers' Raid on the President.

Recommendation to Small Distillers.

Transportation of Petroleum by Passenger Steamboats.

Election of Democratic Congressmen in Texas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1871.

The Hungry Horde.

The White House was thronged with visitors today, a large number of the same being office-seekers who have been waiting here all summer for an opportunity to see the President. This morning those members of the Cabinet who are in town called and paid their respects to the President, while a delegation of the Episcopal clergymen from the Baltimore Conference had an interview with him in the afternoon.

A Recommendation to Small Distillers.

In response to complaints of small distillers throughout the country of excessive taxation on account of storekeepers, the Internal Revenue Bureau recommend that they unite their interests in every collection district, and thereby lessen the cost to each.

Trouble in Utah.

Advices here to-day from Utah prognosticate trouble with the Mormons this winter. It is feared, if the latter become defiant, they will effect an alliance with the Indians, and thus give our troops extensive employment. Judge McKean and the military officials in Utah, however, have instructions to carry out the policy inaugurated for suppressing polygamy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1871.

The Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

At their meeting yesterday, discussed the question whether petroleum could be carried petroleum as freight. It was finally decided that under the law at present stands, they cannot so long as other means for transportation are open. Some time was also spent on considering the repairs of steamers and iron boilers, but no conclusion was reached.

More Ku-klux Arrested.

The effect in the prosecuting the Ku-klux act in North Carolina have been so beneficial that it has been decided to make a similar effort in South Carolina, and all the leading men in that organization in the Spartanburg district, where the sub-committee was assaulted, have been arrested, and their trials will be pressed vigorously. The Sub-committee appointed to visit Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi left on the 10 Huntsville. Representative Robinson, of Illinois, is detained at home by sickness, and Beck, of Kentucky, will take his place.

Democratic Ticket Elected in Texas.

Colonel Giddings, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in Texas, telegraphs to-day that from the returns received he thinks the whole Democratic Congressional ticket is elected.

The Mexican Claims Convention

Will announce their decisions

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT S. HEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. PLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Our friends everywhere will place us under obligations once more by forwarding us election returns by telegraph on Tuesday night, and by letter when the telegraph cannot be used. We want Stanton's vote, with brief and safe estimates, particularly as to legislature candidates. All such favors we will be glad to reciprocate in any manner it is in our power.

Once more we say, vote for a Constitutional Convention to-morrow. It is the only right way leading to *Reform*.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners, leaves Chicago for Pittsburgh to-day, and will reach home to-morrow. He will thence in a few days proceed to Washington, and it is earnestly to be hoped he will at once reconsider his determination not to accept the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. The country needs his services in that capacity.

The Germantown *Telegraph* favors Hon. G. Dawson Coleman for Governor by the Republicans next fall. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* would like to see a Philadelphian made Governor, say once in a century, but don't name him. Mr. Ketchum, of Luzerne, is a candidate with numerous warm supporters, and ex-Congressman Monaghan, of Cambria, is named, as he is also for United States Senator.

A report by the House of Bishops strongly condemnatory of Ritualism, made on Saturday, launched the Baltimore Convention on a tempestuous sea, which many vainly hoped would be avoided. The character of the report greatly surprised the ritualists, who say they are prepared to give the reasons they have for the faith that is in them. No conclusion will be reached without a protracted debate. Some go so far as to predict a rupture leading to a permanent division of the Church.

It is of course to be hoped that there is no man in these cities so base as to attempt to interfere with or pervert the election to-morrow. There must be no violence at the polls, nor any repeating. No matter in whose favor the election turns, we must have a pure and untrammelled ballot, where every man entitled to vote may do so just once, and no more. To insure this, ample arrangements have, we understand, been made. Every voting place will be closely watched from the opening to the close of the polls; so that if any person has it in his thought to play the role of intimidator or repeater, he had better make up his mind to suffer the full penalty of the law provided in such cases, for he may rest assured it will be enforced against him to its utmost extremity.

Every soldier of the Republic who followed the banners of his country to battle, felt a personal ownership and interest in his regimental colors, and thrilled with a new pride whenever a new victory was inscribed upon it. "The Wilderness," "Chattanooga," "Atlanta," "Gettysburg," "Richmond"—every added name in the heroic list gave the dear old battle-blackened flag a grander meaning, a more transfiguring lustre. Here are some of the triumphs inscribed upon the banner, to be borne at the head of the Republican hosts to-morrow. "Slavery Abolished," "Rebellion Suppressed," "The Union preserved and Enlarged," "Equality," "The Public Debt reduced over two hundred and sixty-four millions of dollars in less than three years," "The Indian problem solved," "The Alabama Treaty," and many other triumphs in the interest of peace, harmony and true civilization, not less renowned than those won in war. Is not that a good flag to follow? Voters of Pennsylvania! can Democracy match it?

Coming events cast their shadows before. Let no Republican forget that the election of to-morrow will exert an important influence on the Presidential campaign of 1872; and that, so far as probabilities can make it, the action of Pennsylvania then will be determined by the character of her action now. This in some sort is the preliminary skirmish and setting of forces for the great battle of next year; if we would win in that contest, we must neither permit our picket line to be driven in nor suffer the enemy to obtain strategic advantage of us in this. The duty of every Republican is to contribute to make the victory to-morrow as decisive and overwhelming as possible. Defeat is, in its very nature, disheartening. An overthrow to-day, tends to take away the stomach for the fight of to-morrow. When the defenders of the Union talk over the great battles of the war it is the proudest boast of each to say, "I was at the front there." Who, after to-morrow's conflict is over, would like, when questioned, to answer, "I skulked to the rear?"

The key of the political fight to be determined to-morrow is the Legislature. An increase of four Democratic members of the House will give that party control of both branches of the Assembly; and this, even though the Republicans should elect the State ticket by thirty thousand majority. To obtain this ascendency has been the supreme aim of Democracy throughout the entire campaign. Not a manoeuver has been made nor a gun fired which did not have this object in view. It is their chief, almost their only concern; since success will enable them to so gerrymander the Congressional apportionment of the State as practically to take from the Republicans their proper share of representation in the lower branch of Congress, and thus pervert the sentiment of Republican Pennsylvania in the national councils for ten years to come. Besides this, it would in all probability enable them to elect a United States Senator, in the choice of whom a portion of the next State Senate will participate. Let no Republican be deluded into casting what are called complimentary votes for opposition candidates. In doing so he will simply be plaiting the lashes for his own back. Not a Democrat will scratch the Legislative ticket. Mark that, and act accordingly.

It is curious that Mr. Grinnell, one of the most upright men that ever held office, should be turned out of the New York Custom House, without an hours' notice and and when there was no complaint against him, except, perhaps, that he was too honest, and that Tom Murphy, the shoddy contractor and political adventurer and speculator and trickster in general, whose removal is demanded by a large proportion of the business community with whom he is brought in contact, and by an equally large proportion of the Republican press, should be kept in office. We reject the statement made by a Chicago paper that General Grant has "put his foot down," determined to stand by Murphy, and we prefer to believe that General Grant, by reason of his absence, does not know what reasons exist for Murphy's prompt removal. Let not General Grant be censured unreasonably. He is not a man to act without a knowledge of the reasons, and he is a man to act when he comes to know that there are reasons enough and what they are. Now that he has returned to the seat of government, refreshed, invigorated and stronger every way from his contact with the people, we may expect confidently to find him ready to take up Mr. Murphy's case, which when done, he will not be long in reaching the conclusion that the public service, the good of the Republican party and his own fame, require his displacement and either the restoration to his place of Mr. Grinnell or the appointment of a new man who is equally as capable and honest.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

The political campaign which practically closes with to-day, has been, in Western Pennsylvania at least, attended with less excitement than any which we can recollect. It is not our intention to inquire into the reasons. About some of them it is probable there would be no great difference of opinion. Indifference on the part of the people to elections cannot be regarded as a good sign. The privilege of electorship imposes a great obligation—an obligation which should be held to be as weighty as the right is sacred. In a government that is of the people, by the people and for the people, it is the solemn duty of electors to take an interest in every election. Some elections are more important than others, but every neglect is not only a bad sign, but is likely to result in evils that will be felt sooner or later, and perhaps in a manner little anticipated. Indeed, it is hardly probable that when the people are fully alive to their duty as related to their interests, there will ever be much to complain of, either as to men or measures. When the people do not look after their interests there will be volunteer patriots enough who will undertake to run the political machinery, and not always wisely. It may be added that those who are guilty of this neglect, whatever the consequences, have small right to complain.

To this general statement, it seems to us, nothing need be added why Republicans at least should make the election to-morrow *their business*. It *is* their business, and none so important. If there are men and things that are not quite right, surely they will not be made better by staying at home. Republicans who *believe* that the country will be safer in the hands of their party than in the hands of the opposition are bound to say so by supporting it at the polls. It is *they* who are to be affected for good or for evil by the result of every election. Parties today are not so nearly alike that men can be reasonably indifferent. Parties were never further apart than now. The country will be in the hands of one or other of the two great parties, and their principles and policies are totally at variance. We need not stop to prove this. Every intelligent man knows it. If any man says the election is a mere squabble in which he has little at stake, he proves that he is not a safe custodian of the elector's privilege. It is no doubt the elector's duty to be active in making nominations, and here is the greatest neglect of all,—but the nominations have been made, and we believe that generally they are worthy of support. If a voter can pick out one which he conscientiously believes was not fit to be made, let him so act; but let the party have his support as to the others, and let him resolve that henceforth he will do his whole duty, to the end that there need be no such discrimination.

Republicans should *all* vote to-morrow as a duty they cannot safely shirk, and we trust that the result will prove that it needs no great excitement to bring them out, and that a full vote may be relied on without any extraordinary appliances.

THEODORE TILTON AND HIS OPINIONS.

Mr. Theodore Tilton's recent course has been observed by very many with deep mortification and sorrow. Though as a poet, he ranked no higher than the third or fourth class of merit, his verses were generally pleasing and well adapted to inspire respect for the author's character. His writings in the *Independent* newspaper, though often devoted to subjects which he had never studied, and therefore did not understand, still unmistakably evinced lively and intelligent sympathy with truth and right. The Jesuitry which seems to have marked his connection with the *Independent*, was either not suspected, or was charitably referred to the peculiar character of the man. Eminent reformers and philanthropists entirely devoted to the accomplishment of some great practical object, have often failed to find time to consider the misconstruction to which their acts or their associations were liable, and thus unconsciously laid themselves open to charges of offensive inconsistency. The *Independent*, reputed to be the advocate of Evangelical doctrines, for many years, in that character found admittance into thousands of families, who held in utter abhorrence what are now known to have been the real opinions of the editor. True, those opinions, or some of them, were regularly set forth in the paper, with the arguments by which they are sustained. Not by the editor, however, who was innocently believed by orthodox subscribers to be himself sound in the faith, and to maintain a vigilant outlook that the heresy of one number should be duly refuted and counteracted in the next by the exhibition of the antagonistic truth. The paper was a moral phenomenon, with its two heads, one orthodox, the other heretical; a more wonderful creature than the amphisbæna.

Relieved from the necessity of acting a part, furnished with an organ of his own, Mr. Tilton seems resolved to indemnify himself in the *Golden Age* for the reserve which he found expedient in the management of the *Independent*. He seems to regard, with resentment amounting to animosity, those venerable sentiments which for many years enjoyed his insidious patronage, and quite naturally takes evident pleasure in insulting their advocates by the contemp with which he speaks of what they hold sacred. All this, however, Mr. Tilton has a right to do, if he *pleases*: it is a matter of taste, and the supporters of the opinions in question are well able to take care of themselves. But against some other of Mr. Tilton's utterances it would seem to be the duty of the press generally to protest, as to the extent of their influence, they directly tend to undermine the foundations of our social state.

Demonstration is restricted to mathematical subjects, and all the principles in which civilization and government are constituted, all the opinions on which individual and social happiness depends, rest upon probable evidence. They cannot be demonstrated. The fundamental institutions of civilized society derived from the past are founded deep in the principles of human nature, and are the results of experiments of which oftentimes no written record remains, while the reasons satisfactory to common sense by which these institutions are sustained, are superficial and cumulative. Though *en masse* and all in connection the reasons are irresistible, viewed separately no one of them may suffice to carry conviction. Hence nothing is so easy as for the assailant to storm them in detail, and while doing so to gain great credit with people of a certain class for ability, knowledge and benevolence. And if the would-be reformer happens really to possess a little more than ordinary skill in arraying and manipulating familiar facts, a little more than ordinary dialectical acumen, a lively imagination, and some rhetorical dexterity, he can not apply his small mental capital in any manner so certain to secure notoriety, if not applause, as by attacking established principles and institutions. To agitators and demagogues of a certain class the pain excited in conservative minds by their assaults, affords inspiration of the most exhilarating kind.

Referring thus to Mr. Tilton, we do not allude to his championship of Woman's Rights except as it exemplifies his method and illustrates his incompetence as a reformer of society. In his labored diatribes on the topic, glittering with antitheses and points, he takes no account of the great fact—the influence of the sexual principle—upon which the whole subject revolves. In truth his theories of reform seem to have been entirely evolved from the depths of his own moral consciousness, while observation and experience have evidently had nothing to do with their construction. Or he may have received them through some misterious spiritual communication, such as his friend Mrs. Woodhull mighily enjoys, as represented in Tilton's biography of the woman, a brochure which no decent man or woman can read without contempt and loathing.

Equal ignorance of human nature and equal disdain for the teachings of the past are displayed in a recently published letter in which Tilton gives his views on the subject of marriage and divorce. He thinks that the "best civil law concerning divorce would be no law at all," and supposes that the most effectual way of getting rid of the inconsistent legislation which now controls the institution of marriage, would be the inauguration of universal license. Tilton professes to have imbibed his notions on the subject from John Milton's treatise on divorce, as if some weight were thus imparted to them. The fact is notorious that John Milton, notwithstanding his transcendent reputation as a poet, was exceedingly wrong-headed, and an unsafe guide concerning many subjects—and the origin of his treatise on divorce may well cause it to be regarded with some distrust. His nephew, Edward Phillips, says that "the desertion of his wife so increased our author that he thought it would be dishonorable ever to receive her again, so that he forthwith prepared to fortify himself with arguments for such a resolution," and the result was his treatise on divorce. But after all, properly understood, there is nothing in the essay to justify Tilton's view, and it is an affront to his memory to mention him as its author. Milton combated the marriage dogma of the Papal church, and established in reason and scripture those principles which now lie at the foundation of all wise Protestant legislation on the subject. However, whatever may have been Milton's opinions, no Christian government is yet prepared, we fancy, to destroy one of its chief foundations, and to leave the relations of the sexes to the regulation of vain imagination and licentious caprice.

An unusually important election takes place in Rhode Island to-day. Several amendments to the State Constitution are to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. At present any male citizen of the United States who has resided in that State a sufficient time, and paid a capitation or registry tax of one dollar within a year previous to any election, is eligible to vote at such election. This privilege, however, does not extend to naturalized citizens; who, in order to become voters, must previously become freeholders, by possessing unincumbered real estate to the value of at least one hundred and thirty-four dollars. This discriminative restriction it is proposed to remove by abolishing the registry tax as an electoral qualification, and extending the right of suffrage equally to all citizens of the United States, whether native or foreign born, who can read the Constitution, except only the right to vote on any proposition involving the expenditure of money, or for levying a tax, or for members of the City Council of Providence, unless the voter shall have within a year paid a tax on property valued at one hundred and thirty-four dollars. Another amendment prohibits the State from appropriating any portion of its revenues to the support of any sectarian or denominational school or institution. The abolition of the registry tax is advocated on the ground that the practice of paying off this imposition for individuals in the lump, had obtained to such a degree as to deserve no other name than the actual purchase of voters, who felt under obligations to support the party which rendered them this favor. The amendments, if carried, will admit about twelve thousand naturalized citizens to the privilege of the franchise on the one hand, and on the other will exclude a considerable number of the present electors, who were born and bred before the State possessed its present educational advantages. Senator Anthony has placed himself in decided opposition to the proposed change, while Senator Sprague has declared with equal distinctness in its favor.

The Water Ordnance.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having shown, as I think, that the Solicitor has not well considered his law, I trust you will allow me a word more as to the present duty of the Council.

It seems to be now generally agreed by the leading members of the city press that the affair of the new water works, about which there has been so much pressure, is a very *big* thing, and that it is the part of wisdom not to *hurry* it.

Whether there is a deficiency in quantity or quality in the present supply, I will not undertake to argue, although I cannot see that there is any clamor about it, except in the Councils themselves.

There is a preliminary question, however, which has not yet been examined, and that is whether any assumed deficiency cannot be rectified without ruining the tax payers by new works, the cost of which no man can even conjecture.

In all the examinations made, it has been taken for granted that there is no other source of supply to be had within the city, and that we must go for miles up the river to obtain it.

If it had been the case of an individual dealing on his own account, it is the first thing that the first inquiry would have been whether the thing was necessary, as the second would be whether our financial resources were adequate to meet the outlay without oppressing ourselves. Neither of these points has been examined.

And yet we have the fact staring us in the face that our neighbors of Allegheny are drawing from the same fountain, only a few hundred yards above us and in the enjoyment of a water as good and pure as that of any other city in the United States, being at the other fact that our Councilmen are quite as much already as those of Philadelphia or New York, while our constituents are not inclined to make the contemplation of the enormous debt which such a scheme may involve—with a probable expenditure of six or eight millions—an absolutely frightful one.

Under these circumstances, what is the duty of the Councils? Why obviously to go back, and take up the two great preliminary questions, which have been so strangely ignored under an influence which obviously looks to a big job and feels that it would be locked and loaded off by such an inquiry.

Why should they do it? The answer is because we have had commissioners of inquiry, and the water question has been so long agitated that the people are in a *hurry*—that is *desperate*—or in other words that they would rather take the chances than wait.

At this is nonsense, and worse. The proper inquiry has not been made. It is not a question of no hurry, and will say as one man, that it ought to be made of course, and those who move in a matter of such magnitude without it ought to be responsible for all the mischief that may ensue, because the very clamor about their eyes and refuse the spell. The "ring" will not care, of course, but the Councilmen who are not in it will see, if they are wise, that it does not use them for its purposes. But there are reasons additional for this inquiry.

Report affirms that even if the Water Committee of 1869 was not aggrieved as to the necessity of this expenditure. This may be true or otherwise, but the report bears it stated upon it as its face that it is merely reliable authority, that even Colonel Phillips himself, who was called by acclamation to the headship of the Commission, does not pretend to any conversation that the enormous expenditure contemplated is entirely unnecessary, and that from *half a million to a million* of dollars judiciously laid out on the existing works will be sufficient to meet, and meet fully, all the wants of this city for twenty-five years to come.

If Mr. Phillips thinks so, it his duty to say it in Council. The vote given to him there, shows that he enjoys pre-eminently the confidence of the members. His word to that effect will settle it, and he will do the greatest service of his life to this community by doing his sworn duty in speaking it right out. He was not present, I believe, at the last meeting. He cannot properly absent himself at the next one. It is the first of his duties as a member of the Councils if he thinks and believes as some of the most respectable men in town report of him, to say in his place what he says outside. I call upon him, therefore, in behalf of the tax payers, to declare in Councils whether it is not his opinion, as an intelligent guardian of the public interests, that this monstrous scheme which threatens to engulf so many millions of our money, and the cost of which no man can tell, may not be put aside, and such improvements made in the existing works as will fully answer the purpose, for such a reasonable sum of money as we may be able to afford, without involving ourselves in the great risks of bankruptcy and ruin.

With so serious a doubt, however, as to both *law* and *facts*, I put it to you to every honest man in Councils, whether there is a case before them wherein they are at liberty now to take another forward step. They may if they will get into the courts at any rate, and the chances are *a thousand to one* that they will only come out—as did the Councils of Philadelphia—from a bad experiment—with a reputation badly damaged by the experiment.

A Tax-Payer.

A letter from Baltimore says: The removal of the case of Mrs. Wharton to the Court of Anne Arundel county, upon an affidavit made by herself that she could not obtain a fair trial in this city because that started her friends who are not admitted to her counsels. During the past three weeks the official denial of various accusations against her had partially changed the current of public opinion, but this evident timidity on the part of her counsel has caused much unfavorable comment.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* continues to argue stoutly in favor of Greeley for President, and expresses the opinion that he "is incomparably the strongest man in the field, and the admiration of everywhere expressed for his intellect and honesty is genuine and sincere." The *Commercial* came out about equally flat-footed for General Grant not two months ago.

Kenser having confessed to his share in the Tammany frauds, the question is what will Tweed, Hall & Co. do? We know what they had better do? Hang themselves. The gallows only would be cheated, and since they must continually defraud the people or something they would be happy in their death.

Tweed, when he went to Rochester, was quite violently positive. Addressing himself to Governor Seymour, he said:

I come here branded as a rascal by the Republican press. Only seven or eight years ago you came to Albany branded as a traitor to your country by the same venal press. Did the Democratic convention prejudge the charge against you? No. Now, sir, I would rather be called a thief than a traitor to my country. We came here as the regular delegates; we demand admission.

Thereupon Seymour melted!

At a Republican mass meeting in Philadelphia last week, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we welcome President Grant as our leader in the next Presidential campaign, feeling that the hero who fought and won the battles of his country and successfully maintained the principles of the Republican party is eminently entitled to the chief command.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Springfield, Illinois, journal tells of a noble and daring act of a coal miner near that place. Two men were engaged in putting in a blast, and the fuse had already been lighted, when in running from the place, one of the men fell within twelve feet of the fuse and broke his leg. He called to his companion, who was some sixty feet distant, and said his leg was broken. The man immediately retraced his steps, seized the fuse and threw it aside, thus preventing an explosion, which would probably, under the circumstances, have destroyed the lives of both men. He then took up his unfortunate companion and conveyed him to the shaft, and both men were soon drawn to the surface.

Instances of the cure of cancer by means of a tea made from the common red clover have been published of late; and as the remedy is certainly a harmless and inexpensive one, the qualities claimed for it should be generally known. A Boston journal says that a well-known sea captain of Newburyport feels certain that he has been cured of a cancer on his nose by drinking tea made from red clover tops, and using the same preparation as an external application. What was considered a fully developed cancer two years and a half ago has now almost disappeared under this treatment.

The origin of many mysterious fires is attributable to the unaccountable fondness of rats for the taste of phosphorus. These rodents built their nests of inflammable materials, and take to them any stray matches that they find lying around loose. This accomplished, they undertake to gratify their appetites by nibbling the coated ends of the matches, which are at once ignited, when the nest is set in a blaze, and the destruction of the house, or perhaps the ship which contains it, follows. Rats' nests should always be taken with matches. The phosphorus which is used on them is nasty and poisonous. Workmen engaged in their manufacture often die a fearful death from exfoliation of the lower jaw, and children who have sucked a match, if they do not die, usually suffer terrible agonies.

What is known as the foot and mouth disease among cattle, has almost ceased on the continent of Europe, but is fearfully prevalent in Great Britain. Recent statistics show that it exists in fifty counties in England, and twenty-three in Scotland, prevailing at no less than five thousand different places, and including something like twenty thousand animals. It rarely proves fatal, but is accompanied with great loss of flesh, and, of course, of much loss of value, the animals being unfit for food, and the milk from the cows has to be thrown away. The first effect of the prevalence of this disease is to depreciate the value of cattle, but the latter effects will be to enhance the cost of meat in the markets. The English seem to have found no effective system either of prevention or cure, and the distemper must apparently be suffered to run its course and pass away through exhaustion of its subjects.

Formerly all the common sheet iron was imported from England, but the quality of the American iron is so much better that it is used in preference. The finest quality of sheet iron comes from Russia, no other nation as yet having succeeded in producing sheet iron with so fine a surface. Russian iron comes in sheets four feet eight inches in length by two feet four inches in width. Most of the Russian iron intended for this market is imported direct, though a small quantity comes through England. The importations amount to about 1,000 packages yearly, each package weighing 112 pounds. It is used almost entirely for making stoves and covering locomotive boilers. Russian iron pays a duty of 2½ cents per pound.

A large deposit of silicate of magnesia, the substance used in the manufacture of genuine meerschaum pipes, is reported to have been discovered in Patagonia. Hitherto the article has been found in but small quantities on the coasts of Greece, Turkey and Asia Minor; and most of the so-called meerschaum pipes are composed of a mixture of meerschaum pipe-clay and wax, which latter substance yields an unpleasant taste.

The Chillicothe (Ohio) *Register* contains a "notice to the wives of intemperate men," asking them to join the names of their husbands with the Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and promising that no liquor shall be sold to those so reported. The dealers take this method to protect themselves from prosecution under the State law giving damages to the wives of men who buy liquor.

Some idea may be formed of the length of time that is likely to be occupied in the trial of the Communists, from a recent statement made by General Cluseret. The number of prisoners to be tried is thirty thousand, and notwithstanding that one hundred and fifty-two judges have been engaged for more than two months in conducting the preliminary examinations, only five thousand persons have passed that ordeal. The difficulty of the task seems to be forcing itself upon the attention of the Government, for it is intimated that about twelve thousand five hundred of the men now in prison will be set at liberty without being brought to trial. The Government, the General adds, is making every effort to accelerate "the cause of justice," but he adds that it is physically impossible to pass more than one hundred sentences monthly.

There is a albino in Clarksville, Tenn., about eighteen months old. Its head is covered with white wool, much in appearance like the wool of a merino sheep, quite fine and about twelve or fifteen inches long. The child's parents are both black, and can affora no hypothesis by which to explain this strange anomaly.

PERSONAL.

The English papers speak of the death in Portsea, September 7, of Robert Brewer, a veteran of the British navy, at the age of 106 years and one month. At the age of 20 he joined the navy, and on the glorious 1st of June, 1794, while captain of the foretop in the Robust, he was wounded in the ankle and disabled. He was the recipient of a pension of £11, which six years ago was increased to £20 18s. Thus a grateful country cares for its crippled heroes.

The appearance of Baron Rothschild in turf circles in England has produced a sen-sation. He has the stamp of cosmopolitanism in his features, and when he goes to his fourth to speak to an audience he excites a stranger's pity or derision. But he is just the man to purify the English turf, or at all events make it fairly honest. His great riches place him above temptation, and he has all the shrewdness in finance to detect foul play. Nor is he in any sense a betting man, who, though they crack jokes to each other on the course, smile their pockets full of money at the winners, but determined to breed and rear his own good stock.

Paul Du Chaillu writes under date of September 4 of his late travels. "I have just crossed Norway and Sweden, once within the arctic circle, and through one of the most desolate and grandest countries of the world. I have just come from Sarcoes. While in the mountainous countries of the far north I saw a great deal of cold. I crossed Norway and Sweden has been the hardest I have ever known. The sides of the mountains were covered with boulders; no shelter at night; no people, and the mountain tops covered with snow. One day we crossed some thirty square miles of ice. I have been among the Laps, the Fynns, the Quaens, and the poorer people of the land. I have been received kindly everywhere. In each province of Sweden the Governor has a house of entertainment with the name written on the door. The Swedes and Norwegians are a good and honest people. I leave for the interior of Norway, but will be back in January, intend to pay no more attention to the Northern winter. I am in splendid health, though for weeks I have lived on thick sour milk, the food of the country."

A new reader has appeared upon the stage. Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt, daughter of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who has been abroad for many years, is now in Chicago, and will give readings there during this week. The lady it is stated had the pleasure of reading before many royal audiences in Europe and winning the hearty applause of critics.

Signor Francisco Berrant, a well-known Brazilian, states that he knew intimately the rightful heir to the Tichborne estate; that he has traveled with him, and lived with him for some time in Rio Janeiro; that the genuine Tichborne sailed in the Bella, from Rio for Europe, and was lost in a storm with all on board. The other Tichborne he denounces, of course, as an impostor.

The ex-Governor General Wade Hampton of South Carolina is now so feeble from nervous prostration that his friends fear he cannot recover. His wife lies very low, too, from a late attack of paralysis.

The Warning has been Heeded.

Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them, when an established specific, proven by twenty years' experience to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within their reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested the evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the west, southwest, and south, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dispepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY,

Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of

Silks and Velvets,

Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2d, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,022,675 60
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	152,122 82
Due from other National Banks	10,879 43
Due from other Banks and Bankers	87,150 73
Banking House	20,000 00
Current Expenses	5,911 61
Taxes Paid	4,750 98
Cash Items	1,717 21
Exchanges for Clearing House	49,342 20
Bills of other National Banks	8,976 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	2,510 26
Specie, viz: Coin	5,414 00
Legal Tender Notes	150,000 00
	$1,820,186 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profit and Loss	24,147 85
Circulation outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	310 00
Individual Deposits	904,128 77
Due to National Banks	17,000 94
Due to other Banks and Bankers	18,949 84
	$1,820,186 12

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, N. George, Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1871.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WM. WALKER,
JOHN M. DEVITT,
JAMES MARSHALL,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 965,631 80
Overdrafts	11,822 11
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	500,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	19,362 79
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	105,057 23
Due from other National Banks	3,241 85
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,701 85
Banking House	39,113 93
Other Real Estate	33,555 02
Current Expenses	3,942 72
Taxes Paid	3,824 51
Cash on Banks not in Clearing House	14,669 77
Exchanges for Clearing House	63,105 86
Bills of other National Banks	4,997 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	564 08
Specie, viz: Coin	1,664 00
Legal Tender Notes	169,150 00
	$1,939,222 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	157,161 30
Exchange	12,242 11
Interest	12,774 81
National Bank circulation outstanding	436,000 00
State Bank circulation outstanding	5,999 00
Dividends Unpaid	93,450 00
Individual Deposits	3,091 18
Furniture and Fixtures	4,385 82
Taxes Paid	10,629 94
Premiums	10,961 41
Cash Items	24,001 06
Exchanges for Clearing House	72,973 65
Bills of Other National Banks	14,810 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	4,969 12
Legal Tender Notes	224,020 00
	$2,611,400 71

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1871.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. W. COOK,
D. R. GALWAY,
R. F. SMITH,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at close of business, October 2, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,201,955 31
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	412,000 00
Other Stocks	12,812 90
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$256,786 08
Due from Other National Banks	140,560 94
Due from Other Banks and Bankers	16,402 08
	413,749 10
Banking House	137,000 00
Current Expenses	97 50
Cash Items	1,213 13
Bills of other National Banks	5,136 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	240 83
Specie, viz: Coin	90,210 00
Legal Tender Notes	
	134,540 61
	$1,266,778 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	91,000 00
Profit and Loss	34,778 50
	225,000 00
Individual deposits	$429,398 49
Cashier's Checks outstanding	2,500 00
Due to National Banks	126,626 75
Due to other banks and bankers	74,965 19
	633,490 43
	67,052 65
	$1,266,778 24

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Jos. Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1871.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

A. GROETZINGER,
E. H. MYERS,
W. F. LANG,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2d, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,141,513 31
Overdrafts	18,501 84
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	167,370 13
Due from other National Banks	3,340 72
Due from other Banks and Bankers	32,701 29
Banking House	6,994 29
Current Expenses	9,980 16
Taxes Paid	6,492 17
Cash Items—Including Stamps	5,778 34
Exchanges for Clearing House	19,300 00
Bills of other National Banks	2,500 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	2,971 21
Coin on hand	24,374 11
Legal Tenders	166,000 00
	$2,148,747 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	140,459 15
Interest and Exchange	13,413 32
Profit and Loss	450,000 00
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	9,250 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding	27,995 25
Dividends Unpaid	627,986 50
Individual Deposits	13,528 81
Due to National Banks	1,140 24
Due to other Banks and Bankers	$2,148,747 66

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1871.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

FR. RAHM,
JOSEPH DILWORTH,
GEO. A. BERRY,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA., at close of business, October 2d, 1871.

RESOURCES.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS.

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1st 1447. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes, and secured to be issued for the amount of the Road and Equipment.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, October 7, 1871.

The New York Economist of this week reviews the financial situation in London, especially in its relations to the European Syndicate in the new 5 per cent. Government loan, as just now the great topic of conversation in financial circles, and it has become the prime topic with the speculative element in the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room. The public cable telegrams yesterday reported the loss of £500,000 sterling in the bullion of the Bank of England, and private telegrams late in the day stated that there were further withdrawals of gold from the Bank to the extent of £1,000,000 sterling after the statement was made up. To-day the cable reports a loss of £2,000,000 in gold by the Bank of France. Thus the Bank of England and the Bank of France have lost nearly $12,000,000 gold in the short space of about one week. How much more of this gold has gone to Germany, which country is preparing to change currency from silver to gold, Mr. Mouet has not informed us. Exchange in London and Paris in consequence of the large outflow of gold, and, as it is said, of bullion, has risen, and rates have declined more, under parliamentary speculative shares in the London Stock Exchange. Consols and United States 6-20s have been active, particularly the new 5 per cent. bonds marketed by the Syndicate. Of the subscription to the new 5 per cent. loan, about $30,000,000 were taken up by Great Britain, and $25,000,000 by the continent of Europe. Just previous to subscription books on London, the 5 per cent. bonds advanced to 1¼ per cent. premium. The stirred inquiries and speculations in foreign circles were fired to get information of the proposed change in the currency of Germany from silver to gold, and the effect upon this would necessitate large withdrawals of gold from England and France, particularly from the Bank of England. Under existing circumstances, the syndicate parties in London were the buyers. This shifted the whole basket of gossip, and the question now is, how are the bonds to be distributed? Has the syndicate become too heavy to protect and carry as soon as the Bank of England has made its monthly statement, which is due to-night. As a further aggravation, some Anglo-German-Israelitish members of the syndicate have gone out and sold at a profit the bonds they took on account. In this connection it seems to be the interest of the syndicate to distribute the bonds to as many non-money markets as possible, and there is no doubt that the activity in money in London has been accelerated by the syndicate. Then there were a large number of English and other London bankers who had subscribed to the loan on their own account, and there is not the slightest doubt but that these parties have done as they could to assist the distribution of the bonds, as they are large holders, and help the subscribers to cost money. The English bankers in London are particularly jealous of home financial houses, and as this loan was brought out under the auspices of these new American firms it is a consideration why the bankers have made this syndicate business a sort of personal contest, to vent their spite against said parties. The bankers composing this European Syndicate are mostly gentlemen of wealth, and many of them are members of the London Stock Exchange. It is hardly possible, therefore, that they will descend to the American Government, even if some of the syndicate should come to grief, and get their five per cent. deposit and not take the bonds. Even admitting that such a thing as a default in gold is extremely doubtful if the American Government will be put to the strange act of recalling the whole re-issue of bonds, which it has done to the amount of $50 bonds on December 1st. With a partial default on the part of the European syndicate, and the Government's premium for sale of the United States, although the gold balance of the government ought to be sufficient to meet the bonds, the result from Washington that Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had telegraphed to Europe, that if gold was not forthcoming more five per cent. bonds over until November, to be issued to the syndicate on the same terms as sold; refused 4½@4½ per cent. for prime to per b.

APPLES—Receipts 561 bbls. Choice cooking and eating apples find ready sale at $2 @2 50 per bbl; ordinary $1 @2 00. Choice lots for pound and pippins brought $3 00 @ bbl.

BEANS—There is a little better inquiry, and sales reported of choice white navy at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues to move along quietly. Prices are firm and unchanged, dealers still seeing of the opinion that the top figures have not yet been reached; indeed there is some little disposition to press sales. The following are the ruling of the market: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams, 16@16½; do. do. do. plain, 15@15½; prime sugar-cured shoulders 10@; plain shoulders 9@9½; sugar-cured bacon sides, clear sides for breakfast bacon 12 or 13c; do. dried beef hams 12@12½; do. shoulders 9@9½; Cincinnati bottle, 10c; Pittsburgh butchers' hams 14@15; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11@11½; Pittsburgh, 12@12½.

CHEESE—Are arriving more freely, still prices are well up in the figures. Sales at 15 @16c ₩ per bush.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand light and market dull. Peaches in use for quarters; halves 9c; blackberries 10@11c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Sell. The following are the ruling prices for the varieties named: Boston 25; Cream

JEWELRY.

S. M. ORR,

THE JEWELER,

OF 114 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Begs to inform his many friends and customers that in consequence of the approaching HOLIDAY TRADE, his Store

Will Remain Open till 8 1-2 O'Clock

EVERY EVENING.

AMERICAN

WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,

OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frechsmans), and code in large, for superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAILEY & C

Chestnut and 12th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches,

At very moderate prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Goods sent by Express on approval. Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.

MWF

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

NEW STOCK JUST OPENED.

LARGE ASSORTMENT, BEST STYLES,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
PIECE DRUGGETS,
DRUGGET SQUARES,
OIL CLOTHS, all widths.

Our Stock of Tapestry and Body Brussels is very Large and Attractive.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

I have now on hand a Complete Assortment of every description of

CARPETING,

The Very Latest Designs and New Styles of Coloring admirably suited to the

FALL SEASON.

Druggets, Carpet Lining, &c.

Henry M'Callum

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

HATS CAPS, STRAW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS,

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL,

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade,

1871,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

84

Wood Street.

MANHOOD

In the Young and Rising Generation.

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain, the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness, arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a harried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients: reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, Insanity and Consumption? The Records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair

Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of Chemistry for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract of Buchu.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT.

It is an anchor of hope to the Surgeon and Patient, and this is a testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

PRICE—$1 25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe Symptoms in all communications.

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For All Points on the Monongahela River.

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No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
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For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON.....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN-INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS,	CITY OF WASHINGTON
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF NEW YORK.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold $100
To Liverpool or Queenstown $75 00
To London 80 00
To Paris 90 00
Cabin Excursion, good for one year $130

Steerage, payable in Currency.

To Liverpool or Queenstown $30 00
To London 35 00
To Paris 38 00
Steerage Excursion $70

Gold. For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

No. 142 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh. Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
BINGHAM & CUSHING,
No. 142 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
—After JUNE 4th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	3.50 a m	Mail Train	10.00 a m
Mail Train	8.10 a m	Fast Line	1.20 a m
Cincinnati Express	12.30 p m	Cincinnati Express	3.40 p m
Philada. Ex	6.05 p m	Pacific Ex	10.20 a m
Fast Line	11.40 p m	Philadelphia Ex	10.40 p m
		Way Passenger	8.20 p m

LOCAL.

Homew'd No. 1	6.00 a m	Walls No. 1	6.20 a m
Walls No. 1	6.45 a m	Homewd No. 2	9.30 a m
Walls No. 2	7.30 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7.20 a m
Walls No. 3	9.40 a m	Walls No. 2	9.00 a m
Walls No. 4	11.51 a m	Walls No. 3	10.40 a m
Wall's Ac	4.20 p m	Wall's Ac	1.05 p m
Johnstown Ac	4.20 p m	Walls No. 4	3.05 p m
Wall's No. 5	5.30 p m	Wall's No. 5	4.20 p m
Homew'd No. 2	5.35 p m	Wall's No. 6	5.25 p m
Wall's No. 6	6.10 p m	Homewd No. 3	6.45 p m
Brin's Ac No. 1	7.05 p m	Wall's Ac	7.20 p m
Wall's Ac No. 8	10.50 p m	Brin's Ac No. 2	11.10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Johnstown Accommodation No. 1 leave daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1.50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11.15 a. m.; Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; Baltimore 3.00 p. m.; Washington 5.05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 10.35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3.10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 10.40 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3.50 a. m.; Philadelphia 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.25 a. m.; Washington 10.00 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 11.40 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 7.15 a. m.; Philadelphia 11.15 a. m.; Baltimore 10.40 a. m.; Washington 1.30 p. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8.30 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9.50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12.30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.05 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. S. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 5th, 1871, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows, connecting for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Day Express	10.25 a m		7.45 p m
Mail Train	12.00 p m		5.00 p m
Parker Accommodation	12.30 p m		5.00 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3.20 p m		10.10 a m
Foxburg Accommodation	4.30 p m		9.30 a m
Soda Works Accommodation	6.05 p m		8.00 a m
Night Express	12.40 a m		7.30 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5.00 p m		7.20 p m

Parkers Accommodation Trains run daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.30 A. M., and leaves at 12.50 P. M.

Parkers Accommodation Train connects at Kittanning Point with Mail Train for Mayville.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Drawing Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

J. N. LENCH, General Supt., Pittsburgh.

J. H. HRAY, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 12th, 1871, the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Leave.		Arrive.	
Springdale No. 2	6.15 a m	Mail	6.50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8.15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9.30 a m
Express	11.15 a m	Claremont Ac	11.25 a m
Claremont Ac	1.30 p m	Springdale Ac	1.45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3.45 p m	Express	4.40 p m
Mail	5.30 p m	Freeport No. 2	6.20 p m
Springdale No. 2	6.15 p m	Springdale No. 2	6.20 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8.10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9.30 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12.50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2.30 P. M.

The 6.50 A. M. Train and 4.40 P. M. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES D. LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Local Tickets to all important points on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

J. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
R. P. FLOYD, Superintendent, Blairsville.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, May 15th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Baltimore Express	6.10 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n.	6.40 a m
Mail Train	6.00 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n.	8.00 a m
Mail Train	11.00 a m	West Newton Accommod'n	9.40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11.00 a m	Pittsburgh and Connellsville Express	10.40 a m
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Express	3.15 p m	Cincinnati Express	1.30 p m
West Newton Ac	4.30 p m	Mail Train	3.30 p m
Braddock Ac	5.30 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	5.50 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodation	6.20 p m	Mail Train Way Ac	6.50 p m
3d McKeesport Accommodation	10.40 p m	Mail Train	9.45 p m
West Newton Ac	10.40 p m	Braddock Ac	7.00 p m

Church Train 12.50 p m. Church Train 10.40 a m

Daily. Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Note.—The Cincinnati and Baltimore Express, Mail, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Accommodations, east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

D. DANGELL, Master of Transportation.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After MAY 21st, 1871, Trains will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Penn Time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1.43 a m	McDonald Ac	6.58 a m
Columbus Mail	7.13 a m	Steubenville Ac	9.33 a m
Washington Ac	8.38 a m	Washington Ac	3.45 p m
Pacific Ex	9.30 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12.43 p m
McDonald Ac	11.28 a m	McDonald Ac	4.15 p m
Southern Ex	3.18 p m	Columbus Mail	5.28 p m
Steubenville Ac	4.30 p m	Fast Line	5.43 p m
McDonald Ac	6.13 p m	Southern Ex	11.28 p m
Sunday Mail	12.58 a m	Wheeling Ex	11.18 p m
	11.03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.		
	12.13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will run daily.		
	All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.		

Trains on Panhandle Railroad will leave and be marked on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8.38 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4.28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Cincinnati Express, due in Pittsburgh at 8.33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5.28 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From MAY 28th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1.48 a m	Fast Line	1.38 a m
Chi. & Way. Mail	8.30 a m	Way Freight	12.30 p m
Erie and Yan Ex	7.33 a m	Pacific Ex	12.23 p m
Chicago Exp	11.08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4.13 p m
Cleveland Ex	4.15 p m	Erie and Yan Ex	6.23 p m
Pacific Express	3.13 p m	Chicago Mail	9.18 p m
Chicago Mail	5.48 p m	Chi. & Way. Mail	7.03 p m
Erie Express	4.18 p m	Erie Ex	11.18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8.18 a m	Leetsdale Ac	9.53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10.23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8.08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	4.33 p m	Rion Ac	2.33 p m
New Castle Ac	2.13 p m	New Castle Ac	10.23 a m
Rion Ac	5.38 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7.33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5.38 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2.33 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	7.03 p m	Leetsdale Ac	9.53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10.43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7.33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sun. day Church	12.43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sun. day Church	9.58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Pacific Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily. Mondays excepted.

Fast Line trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX NIMICK.....President.
WM. F. HERBERT.....Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE SEELD.....General Agent.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors well known in the community, and who are determined by prompt ness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have acquired, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTH-EAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

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Citizen's Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor

WM. BAGALEY.....President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers. Also on the navigation of the Lakes.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

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Peoples' Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Lake and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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O. H. Lowe,	Charles Arbuckle,
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Have Qualities which no other Boilers can Possibly Claim.

Complete provision for Expansion and Contraction. Perfect Circulation. Safe Construction. Securing Safety, Economy and Durability.

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Illustrated Circulars, References, &c., furnished on application.

PITTSBURGH

Wire Works.

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W. WOODWORTH PLANERS A SPECIALTY

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BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
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ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

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These are sold at the same price as the ordinary Hydrant, and are superior articles. Their construction allows all repairs to be made without digging up thus saving trouble and expense. Call and examine at

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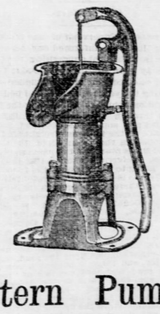

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No. 167 Smithfield Street.

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No. 882 PENN STREET,

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 9, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Pen. River & R. R.	Exports Crude per Pen. R. R.	Exports Refined per Pen. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, October 2	2,000	960		2,745
Tuesday, October 3	4,000	240		2,742
Wednesday, October 4	2,444	410		2,742
Thursday, October 5	6,076	40		2,501
Friday, October 6	4,000			4,570
Saturday, October 7	5,000	200		2,854
Total for week	23,520	1,852		15,345
Since January 1	862,550	81,400		471,846
To October 7, 1871	887,070	83,252		486,796
Same time 1870	834,857	117,600		484,746
Same time 1869	669,454	90,438		326,845
Same time 1868	870,909	145,602		392,284

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was decidedly dull, still we report a slight improvement on the previous week, from the fact that we have learned of two sales, something that did not occur at the date of our last general review. Prices for all deliveries remain about the same as was current at the date of our last general review, but as we have often remarked, what does the asking price of oil amount to unless backed by transactions. The asking prices is one thing. The selling price is altogether another matter. It would give us extreme pleasure to be able to report an active market and a revival of the oil trade, but truth compels us to do so for the same until some other time. The good time for us both will certainly come, but as to the date of the same we are not prepared to say. All we can do is give facts as they present themselves.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	20,352	21,732

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

Same time 1870	834,857
Same time 1869	669,454
Same time 1868	870,909
Same time 1867	661,245
Same time 1866	392,951

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,027	1,852
Allegheny Valley Railroad	7,323	15,345
Total	9,350	17,197

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to October 7th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	90,438	117,600	83,252
Allegheny Valley Railroad	236,407	367,146	403,544
Total	326,845	484,746	486,796

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels		2,000
Refined, barrels		
Total		2,000

Saturday's Transactions.

CRUDE.

Holders of the raw material reported the market firm. Notwithstanding the firmness we failed to hear of a single transaction. We quote for the various deliveries as follows: Parkers, $4 67½ ₩ bbl; lower creek, $4

THE VERY LATEST.

Chicago Ablaze.

A Second Great Conflagration.

Most Terrible Night Ever Experienced.

More Than a Mile Burned Over.

A STRONG GALE BLOWING.

Flames Spreading with Great Rapidity.

Milwaukee Engines Telegraphed For

Over 300 Houses Destroyed.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS.

A Roaring, Seething Hell of Flame.

The Whole City in Imminent Danger.

MANY LIVES ALREADY LOST.

PRAYER, WEEPING AND WAILING.

CHICAGO, October 8.—A fire is now raging in the west division, which appears as large as the great fire last night. The alarm given at 9:15 P. M., from the corner of Blaisdell street and Canalport avenue, is the distance of two and a half miles from the Court House.

11:30 P. M.—The fire to-night in the first division is now raging with unabated fury. The fire commenced near Taylor street, and has since spread in an easterly direction, and covers at least four blocks at this hour, and still moving beyond control. The houses are buildings, solidly, almost exclusively two story frame houses, occupied as residences, boarding houses, saloons, groceries, etc. The loss is already large, and it is now feared that it will prove more disastrous in its character than the one last night. It is impossible yet to learn but a very few names of the sufferers. The entire list will probably embrace several hundred. No approximate estimate can yet be made of the total loss, as the progress of the flames have not yet been arrested. Will get further particulars.

To-night is the most awful in the annals of the city. The fire which commenced at ten o'clock, has already swept over a space of ground three miles or more in length, and in some places two miles in breadth, and is still rushing on with greater fury than has marked any stage of its progress since the conflagration began. Almost powerless, and Fire Marshal Williams has just telegraphed to Milwaukee for all the engines they can spare. The district already devastated at least twenty blocks, mostly occupied by families of the poorer class. The greater portion of these are not insured. Not less than three hundred buildings have been entirely destroyed, and more than that number of families rendered homeless. The wind is blowing almost a gale from the south, and showers of sparks and brands are sweeping over the city, threatening destruction on every hand. Since this report commenced two additional alarms have been struck, and the tower of the Court House caught from flying brands, but was extinguished. Fresh alarms in the tower. No description can give an adequate idea of the terrible scene. The fire started in a row of low wooden tenements on DeKoven street, between Jefferson and Clinton, and as was the case last night, spread with fearful rapidity. Before a single engine could get on the ground half a block was in flames and burning furiously. The entire department was soon on hand and at work. For a time it seemed impossible that they would succeed in confining it to four or five houses, but the wind, which was blowing freshly when the fire started, increased to a gale, and although the flames did not appear to spread in every direction, including the points of the compass, it leaped from house to house, and from block to block with fearful rapidity. The entire department was soon on hand and at work. For a time it seemed impossible that they would succeed in confining it to four or five houses, but the wind, which was blowing freshly when the fire started, increased to a gale, and although the flames did not appear to spread in every direction, including the points of the compass, it leaped from house to house, and from block to block with fearful rapidity.

CHICAGO, 1:30 A. M.—The fire is still raging, and with renewed fury has spread almost to the borders of the 'Bad Lands,' and is now past Mud Monroe street, a distance of more than a mile from where it started. For a time it seemed as if it was going to ride, reaching from the river to Jefferson street. The district already burned embraces an immense number of lumber yards, the largest depots of the Chicago and St. Louis and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroads. The fire has already destroyed counts by their millions of dollars, and perhaps the end is not yet. The task of controlling it now seems two-fold greater than an hour ago, and no one dare venture the opinion as to when or where it will stop. Appeals from the fire fiend are now made in the east side of the river, and are seen rushing into the streets in great numbers. The flames spread in every direction, the adjoining buildings being all of the timber-top kind. The fire reached in the Gas House will be destroyed, and the city wrapped in darkness. A terrible panic is the prevailing throughout the whole city. Almost everybody, men, women and children, are in the street. Runaway, weeping and wailing is heard on every direction. It is useless as if the whole city might be destroyed. Of course large numbers of lost have been made. Such how many, or who, cannot be known until the progress of the flames has been arrested. The alarm bell has just commenced ringing in unceasing peals, which is intended to call every engine in the city. The panic is increasing, and the people seem almost crazy with alarm. The vessels on the river are moving in every direction, and all on the South river will probably be destroyed.

1:45 A. M.—A rushing, roaring hell of fire envelopes two blocks of the city. It is 10 o'clock within a block of the telegraph office where this dispatch is written, and creeping onward a whirlwind of fame, against which human efforts are powerless, and it is impossible to tell where it will stop. The bridge across Van Buren street is burned; the shipping in the river, cars on the track of the Chicago and Rock Island and Ft. Wayne Railroads, with the immense freight houses—these are swept away. No language can describe the awful scenes. The flames sweep through blocks of wooden houses with the rapidity of a prairie fire. Thousands are already in the streets, rushing out of their dwellings, in many instances, barely time to save life.

2:10 A. M.—The bridge immediately across the street from the telegraph office, one of the finest—

At this point the Chicago wire opened and it is supposed that it is gone up.

TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, October 6, 1871.

FORGERY AS EVERY-DAY AFFAIRS.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will state from undoubted authority that it was the custom of the late County Auditor, Watson, to procure several copies of an original bill, have a warrant drawn for each, and collect the several amounts. Forgery is said to have been made such an every-day affair that Watson and Woodard were not particular about the method of closely imitating the handwriting of the persons whose name they forged.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September, 8 1871.

ARRIVED.

The steamers City of New York and Batavia, from Liverpool.

REVOLT OF PRINCETON STUDENTS.

The college faculty and students of Princeton, N. J., are at loggerheads on the question of "hazing." Eight of the students have been expelled, and a whole class of seventy-four have revolted in consequence.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. G. M. Robinson delivered a lengthy address to a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens in Cleveland, Saturday night.

The corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church, St. Joseph's cathedral, was laid in New Orleans yesterday.

Passenger train No. 7, coming east on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad, was thrown from the track, thirty-four miles west of Columbus, yesterday morning, and John Mull, the engineer, and William Wall, the fireman were dangerously injured. The passengers escaped injury.

There were no deaths by yellow fever at Charleston Saturday and only one yesterday.

The State Constables, assisted by the local police of Worcester, Mass., made seizures Saturday of several well known liquor establishments.

Hon. William Wilberforce Howe was consecrated Assistant Bishop of South Carolina, at St. Paul's church in Baltimore yesterday. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop of Litchfield, Connecticut. A number of American Bishops took part in the consecration services.

George Watson, formerly a sleeping car conductor on the Pan Handle road from Pittsburgh, was mortally wounded last night in a shooting scrape in the Fleet ward, Cincinnati. Officers attempted to arrest some offenders, and in the shooting which attended the attempt, Watson, who interfered, was shot, by whom is unknown.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	6 62½
1,000 do do do	4 65
500 bbls do do do	4 70
500 do Church run, spot	4 72½
500 do do do do	4 72½
500 do do do do	4 75
500 do do do do	4 75
500 do do do do	4 75
500 do Petroleum Center, 42 gravity, do	4 92½
500 do do do do	4 95
1,000 do Rouseville, merchantable, do	4 90
1,000 do lower road do	4 87½
1,000 do do gravity do	5 00
100 do Oil City, 42 gravity, do	5 00
1,000 do do do do	5 00

"To-day, as is usually the case at the close of the week, was a very quiet one. We quote no change in prices. The scarcity of oil continues, in fact in face of the fact that refiners cannot operate, except at a loss, with the present market for refined.

THE EVANS CASE.

Judge McCunn Still Declines to Surrender the Prisoner—Before His Decision Until the Day of the Pennsylvania Election.

On the 5d inst., State Treasurer Mackey and Auditor General Hartranft addressed a letter to Governor Geary, concerning the proceedings in the case of State Agent Evans. The letter, after reciting the facts of the arrest of Evans and his detention in New York by Judge McCunn, on the requisition of Judge, and citing the law on the subject of requisitions, concludes thus:

"We regard this interference of a State Judge as really unwarranted, and as liable to cause Commotion, and as an obstruction to the course of public justice. We, therefore, respectfully request you, as the Chief Executive of this Commonwealth, to direct the Governor Hoffman of this obstruction and interference with the execution of the laws of the Commonwealth, and to make a demand of him that he cause the said George D. Evans to be delivered to the agent of this Commonwealth, to be conveyed to this city, pursuant to the above recited act of Congress.

We have the honor to remain, very respectfully.

It would appear that Governor Geary addressed Governor Hoffman on the subject, as when the Governor Hoffman on the subject, as when the case of Evans came up again before Judge McCunn, on Saturday, the Attorney General of New York was present, and, representing the Governor of the State, demanded the surrender of Evans. The Pennsylvania authorities, State Treasurer Mackey was in attendance, with Messrs. Fierpont and Armstrong as counsel, who also demanded the surrender of the prisoner. Despite everything, however, Judge McCunn refused to order the delivery of Evans, announcing that he would wait, announcing that he would render a decision in the case on Tuesday, 10th—the day of the Pennsylvania election. In a brief report of what transpired it is stated that Judge Pierrepont argued at considerable length, that though the Court might look into the papers presented to the Governor, to ascertain whether they made out a case of crime, it could not look behind those papers to hear explanations or new facts. That would be to try the case, and not to send the accused to the proper place for trial. Mr. Strahan, of counsel for Evans, declined to reargue the case, having said on the previous occasion all he had to say. He agreed to the decision till Tuesday, though the officers requested that Mr. Evans be kept in custody in the hotel, so to enable them to attend the Pennsylvania election.

It is stated that on the arrival of our coming Royal guest at Philadelphia the Hon. Simon Cameron will meet him in the capacity of ex-United States Minister to Russia, and tender him the hospitalities of the city and Commonwealth. From Philadelphia it is further understood Mr. Cameron will escort the noble Russian and suite to the coal, iron and oil regions of the State in one of the most magnificent coaches of Colonel Thomas Scott.

LEGISLATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Necessity for Constitutional Reform—Read To-Day, Vote To-Morrow.

[From Col. Francis Jordan's Address.]

I have often said, that, as a general rule, there is no longer any such thing as legislation in Pennsylvania, according to any just conception of the meaning of that term, according to the true theory of republican government, or as the framers of our Constitution intended it should be. To many this may seem a bold and startling proposition, but I firmly believe it correct, and will proceed to demonstrate it to be substantially and actually true. What then is legislation in a republican government? I hold it to be the offspring and result of the collective wisdom, intelligence and patriotism of the people's representatives, exercised for the public good, and enacted into the forms of law. To enable us to judge how far the laws now enacted fall below this standard, and the better to comprehend and understand this whole subject, allow me, at the risk of being an extra bad tedious, to explain the modus operandi of matters legislative in this State; and also to give some practical illustrations of the practical character and results. Our General Assembly, as all are aware, is composed of fifty-eight Senators and one hundred members of the House. They convene usually at the State Capital, on the first Tuesday of January. Every member, on an average brings with him, or has forwarded to him during the session, by his constituents or others, from 5 to 10, 20, 30, or more private bills. These, as a faithful representative, he is expected to pass; and at once sets himself about it, to the exclusion of almost everything else. They are miscellaneous in character and merits, and on nearly every conceivable subject, from a law for a township road, to the appropriation of millions of the people's money for private interests.

But they are all, or nearly all, for personal, private, local, or special objects. A majority of each body shall have prepared one, some member of a school board another, the officers of some fire company another, the officers of some special privileges, or exemption from some burden imposed by general law, or some sheriff or constable wants the general fee bill changed to suit himself. These, and hundreds of others of about the same character are prepared, often by persons who know little or nothing of existing laws, or of the most elementary principles of legislation, and are referred in place to the appropriate committees of the appropriate committees. Few long they are reported, and in the routine of legislation placed on the calendar. When reached, if not objected to, they shall be called the private bill calendar, and when it is under consideration every member is expected to look after his own near and private bills. Upon objections being made, they are passed by and retained on said calendar. If any member undertakes to object to or oppose any private bill not from his own district, he is reminded that he is violating the well-established rule of courtesy in the House, which prohibits any member from interfering with the local bills of any other member; and if need be, the offending member is given to understand that his private bills shall be relegated to the calendar and defeated, if he persists in the breach of legislative etiquette. This same rule of etiquette also operates largely in committees, and enables members to get opportunities to frequently reported merely because their immediate friends, and not because they are worthy and entitled to favorable consideration. Thus, instead of devoting their attention to the legislation of the whole people, and securing a comparison of the wisdom, and concentration of the intelligence of the whole body upon measures of the most importance, on the several bills, the whole machinery of legislation is brought to bear to prevent this very thing. "Hands off" is both the theory and the practice, and all suggestions of correction or amendment are studiously resisted by each individual member, whose object it is to demonstrate his ability to pass his private bills in the exact shape in which they are presented to the House, and that what goes into the legislative hopper comes out again just as it went in; and those our statutes, already too loaded down annually with local and private crime, undigested trash miscalled legislation, and which, as a whole, is unworthy the name, and a disgrace to any civilized community in the nineteenth century.

It has been suggested by some that these evils might be cured by a liberal exercise of the veto power. No one knows better than I do that this power is not to be done; for I have seen it fairly tried. The present Executive has done more in this direction than any of his predecessors. In his first four years of service he vetoed 200 bills, and was sustained in every instance except three. These vetoes have not only defeated the objectionable bills themselves, but have prevented large numbers of others of the same classes from being enacted; and yet the means have been found to accomplish nearly the same end. The Governor has gone as far as he dared, and effected as much as possible in this way, but he is subject to age and further, the nomination of the Legislature would form communications against him, and have given him more vetoes than the constitution allows, and when this were done, he would be as powerless for further restraint as the driver of a Pittsburg team with his three leaders.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SATURDAY, October 8, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Character of Weather.	Rain in Inches.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.000	60	S. W.	14	clear	0.00
Cairo	30.14	68	S. W.	10	clear	0.00
Chicago, Ill.	29.94	60	S. W.	11	clear	0.00
Cincinnati, O.	30.18	66	S. W.	14	clear	0.00
Cleveland, O.	30.12	62		0	clear	0.00
Davenport, Iowa	30.04	60	S. E.	8	clear	0.00
Detroit, Mich.	30.12	60	S. W.	11	clear	0.00
Louisville	30.16	66	S. W.	10	clear	0.00
Memphis, Tenn.	30.14	68	S. W.	10	clear	0.00
Nashville, Tenn.	30.14	66	S. W.	10	clear	0.00
New Orleans, La.	30.06	70	S. W.	10	clear	0.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.08	62	S. W.	14	clear	0.00
Shreveport, La.	30.10	68	S. W.	10	clear	0.00
St. Louis, Mo.	30.08	66	S. W.	10	clear	0.00
St. Paul	29.98	58	S. W.	16	clear	0.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.06	66	S. S. E.	12	clear	0.00

Character of the winds to same space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, zephyr; B, perceptible; R, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The engagement of Mr. Edwin Adams, which terminated on saturday evening, was not quite so successful as have been his previous engagements in this city. The popular leader appears to have needed something new. That beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden," failed to bring out the patrons of the drama, and even the Shakespearian plays proved but a feeble attraction, although they were well rendered and considerable pains were taken with the "get up" of the productions. The engagement was not altogether unsatisfactory, however, as Mr. Adams's engagement was not more profitable to him or and the management, yet confirms our inwardly to account for the limited attendance.

While next week we are to have Mr. Lawrence F. Barrett, a young American actor who has, ever since his first engagement in this city, been a favorite with our theatre-going public. He commences this evening, the attractions being the favorite comedy, entitled "Rose Dale, or the Rifle Ball." As if to show Mr. Barrett has even the greatest praise for his masterly representation of the character, which is acknowledged to be the best on the boards. Manager Fisher has made every preparation to produce "Rosedale" in first-class style, and we can safely say that the audiences present this evening from his friends and admirers, and the patronage of the drama generally.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The engagement of Miss Lucy Rushton at this house last week did not prove much of a success. The play produced, "Red Hands," was of the most sensational character, yet the intelligent merger of the Bonnie Scotch lassie proved, just as she was about to be found out in her villainy, to be the heroine in disguise, and that what goes into the legislative hopper comes out again just as it went in; and those our statutes, already too loaded down annually with local and private crime, undigested trash miscalled legislation, and which, as a whole, is unworthy the name, and a disgrace to any civilized community in the nineteenth century.

It has been suggested by some that these evils might be cured by a liberal exercise of the veto power. No one knows better than I do that this power is not to be done; for I have seen it fairly tried. The present Executive has done more in this direction than any of his predecessors. In his first four years of service he vetoed 200 bills, and was sustained in every instance except three. These vetoes have not only defeated the objectionable bills themselves, but have prevented large numbers of others of the same classes from being enacted; and yet the means have been found to accomplish nearly the same end. The Governor has gone as far as he dared, and effected as much as possible in this way, but he is subject to age and further, the nomination of the Legislature would form communications against him, and have given him more vetoes than the constitution allows, and when this were done, he would be as powerless for further restraint as the driver of a Pittsburg team with his three leaders.

The Coal Scarcity at Louisville.

The Louisville *Commercial* of Tuesday says: The coal monopolists, having waited a week, have again raised the price of coal, and it now costs per load: Pittsburgh, 8c; Pomeroy, 7; Cuba, 6; S. M. This is ominous for the poor of our city. With flour and provisions at famine prices, the prospect is not calculated to inspire cheerfulness. There is some talk of the Pittsburgh road putting on cars and bringing coal down from Pittsburgh to Louisville, in large quantities, to break down this infamous coal monopoly. The company that will do this for it a fortune in the operation, will win the regard and prayers of the entire community.

Affairs in Cuba.

Last week we were told for a certainty that the revolution was ended, and peace reigned in the island, with the exception of the fires which a few brigands were able to kick up. Now, however, we are told that the war continues "quite briskly." Valmaseda is maturing his grand scheme to finish the revolution this winter, and is moving from place to place to inspect all things in person. This looks as though we might reasonably look for news favorable to the revolutionists.

English sailors should be good swimmers. At least they have abundant occasion for the exercise of the accomplishment. In a single year of peace, published two years ago by the chief constructor of the English navy, it was shown that, up to January 1, 1869, the British government had expended £7,000,000 upon the navy of existing ships. This amount has been nearly doubles since then. The most ships which have been built in that time have nearly all behaved in a manner calculated to shake the confidence of the most sanguine advocate of floating fortresses. Five of the "capital" ships went to the bottom; then the "Cerberus" proved that she was to be lacking in sea-going qualities, and then the "Agincourt" has gone ashore off Gibraltar, and the "Warrior" has met with the same fate off Leghorn.

Among recent English inventions is another condensing apparatus, to be used in connection with steam-engines, or to engines worked with a mixture of steam and air. According to this new device, in place of a condenser and air-pump being employed as usual, the exhaust steam is led into a large condensing cylinder in which a piston works, the piston having a slight lead on the steam piston in the main cylinder. When the stroke of the steam-piston is nearly complete, an injection valve on the side of the cylinder opens and admits water which, by its weight, together with that resulting from the condensation of the steam, and also any air which may have entered, being expelled from the cylinder through suitable valves at the return stroke of the piston.

A San Francisco correspondent writes that "private opinion in California is in favor of the Chinese, and that they are capable, honest and industrious workmen. At the same time in public the system of Chinese labor is opposed. The fact is that the question has been pushed by demagogues into politics, and, as is not unfrequently the case, the people find themselves forced by party machinery or party interest to vote and act in a way which is the reverse of their honest opinions. With our mines to be opened and worked, our railways to be built, and the new regions brought under cultivation, there can be no successful crusade for many years against cheap labor, come whence it may."

The War Department refutes the story about the poverty of Gen. Anderson, now sojourning in Switzerland. It is stated that he is in receipt of his proper amount, quite enough to supply him in a respectable manner. The effort, in this case, to show that our government is mean, has not been successful.

The small-pox is raging violently at Chillicothe, Ohio. The infected portion of the town has been districted and policemen stationed so as to prevent emigration from the locality. The inhabitants are represented as to be quite panic stricken at the alarming state of affairs.

All the colored laborers on the extension of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad have been discharged at the demand of the Irishmen employed on the work.

CITY MATTERS.

FIRE IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

Frame House on Camp Street Destroyed—Loss $14,650—The Insurance, &c.

At a quarter of four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the roof of a two story frame house on Camp street, near Herron avenue, was discovered to be on fire. As the premises were located about a mile from the nearest fire alarm box, and particularly as there was no water available in the neighborhood of the fire, no alarm was sounded. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the occupant was unable to stay them, those present using their every effort to save the furniture. In this they were successful, as all in regard to the contents of a couple of food rooms, which could not be reached, the flames preventing, the house contained 14 rooms, and was totally destroyed. It was the property of Mrs. Emma Herron, and was insured in the Insurance Company for $1,000, which will not cover the loss. The latter is estimated at $4,500, the value of the house, while the furniture destroyed was worth about $150. The fire originated from a defective flue.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

A Few Facts.

Mr. Calderwood, Superintendent of the track of the Connellsville Railroad, informed your reporter that the statements published concerning the condition of the roadway were glaring falsehoods; that there has been but one accident in consequence of defective ties during the year; that the road bed is in excellent condition, which is attested by the fast time made by the through trains when running. To be sure the trains are sometimes detained, but this is in consequence of the heavy freight traffic, which almost monopolizes the attention of the Company, and which at times obstructs the passage of the passenger trains; moreover, the Company finds plenty of material is going to waste along the road, Mr. Calderwood says this is also a misrepresentation, the trouble is that there is not enough material along the road to secure that progress in the laying of the double track that would otherwise be made, and it frequently happens that engines have to run over the Connellsville at night with ballast, then iron, etc., after the day's duty at daylight, several of the engines have double crews, but still the business is increasing to a large share of patronage the house receives. It is the model Hat and Fur establishment of the west, and sells more goods than any fur house out of New York. The stock of hats, caps and furs for this season is one of the largest ever brought to this market. The fur department is particularly large, and embraces all the choicest furs in the form of sets or pieces, from the very finest and most costly to the cheapest article, so that every one can be suited by the means of all are consulted. The stock of astrachan goods is also exceedingly large and is selling rapidly, and the stock of lads and caps for gentlemen and boys is not excelled and we doubt if surpassed outside the Philadelphia and New York establishments in the various styles at the most reasonable prices. The firm adhere strictly to their custom in the line of goods as in all others. That is to make no false representations and sell goods at from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than any of their competitors. Remember that 139 Wood street is the place to buy hats and furs. Country dealers will save money by purchasing at Fremming's.

Purer than Gold

are the ingredients used in the composition of the Banner Baking Powder, and the reason why it has grown so popular is mainly due to the fact that it never fails to produce light, sweet bread, and that you can always produce a uniform result. Each can contains a printed pamphlet of the best and most valuable recipes ever published. For full directions ask your grocer for a list of Banner Recipes.

A Modern Wonder.

The greatest wonder of the age is the new store at No. 54 Fifth avenue, where you can get every description, no matter what their value, are sold at the uniform price of one dollar for each article. Also a fine chinese work in twenty-five cent books can be sold for one dollar is a question we are frequently asked, and we will say while there is a daily at this wonderful establishment. It is worth a visit to see the fine collection of pictures.

Superior Crackers.

The reputation of Marvin's superior crackers is becoming universal. Grocers who have handled exclusively used throughout the city, but the orders from country dealers are increasing daily, and will continue to increase as long as they can purchase such an excellent article. Ask your grocer for them and if you fail to get them send your orders to the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, where it will receive prompt attention.

Shiloh 'Tea Up.

It may not be generally known that oxide of iron is a deadly poison. Fifty thousand knives and forks are often coated with this oxide, and unless it is entirely removed by cleaning, the food becomes unhealthy and dangerous, results may follow. Sapolio totally annihilates this oxide at once.

Choice Wines and Liquors.

R. H. Lubbers, wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic wines and liquors, has on hand, at No. 64 Fourth street, a large stock of the best brands for sale cheap.

Seeing is Believing.

If ladies who do not use the fragrant Sozodont will compare teeth with those who do, they will see an immediate more reasons for adopting it than can be compressed into a newspaper paragraph. MTS

Country Merchants

Will find a fine assortment of China, glass and queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Fine China

And queensware, wholesale and retail, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Beautiful Glassware

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

All Goods,

Including China, glass and queensware, silver plated ware, &c., sold cheap at the China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Grocers.

Spice dealers and druggists all sell Burnett's Standard flavoring extracts.

Burnett's Cocoaine

for the hair takes precedence all over the United States.

Pearl Handled Knives,

And other fine table cutlery, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

MARRIED:

TILDEN—BUTLER.—On Thursday evening, October 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Butler, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, ALICE M. BUTLER, daughter of the late Major John B. Butler, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Mr. GEORGE T. TILDEN, of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

PAINTER.—On Friday afternoon, October 6th, MARY HAYE, wife of Jacob Painter, in the sixtieth year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 209 North Canal street, Allegheny, on Monday afternoon, October 9th, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WENT.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., Mrs. E. WENT, wife of Wm. Went, Esq., in the thirty-second year of her age.

CUNNINGHAM.—Suddenly, Saturday evening, October 7, Mrs. MATILDA, wife of Robert Cunningham, aged 49 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 1,115 Sandusky street, Allegheny. Services at St. John's Church.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Lower Johnstown, Pa.

Notice.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN FLEMING, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN FLEMING, Executor,
No. 5 Fifth avenue.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ELI WOODY,
Of Allegheny county, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 24TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 162 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.
S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.
M

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventative against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Peruvian Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELDER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
ANOTHER BRIGHT LIGHT ENGAGEMENT OF
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct ber 9th, 1871, Grand duction of Warlack's Great Modern Play of
ROSEDALE; or the Rifle Ball.
ELLIOT GREY.....LAWRENCE BARRETT
Miles McKenna.....John Elder.
Lady Florence Leigh.....Miss Nellie Johnson.
&c., &c., &c.
Barrett Matinee Saturday Afternoon, 2 o'clock.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of the Beautiful and Talented
CHAPMAN SISTERS,
BLANCHE AND ELLA, and the Popular Comedian, Mr. E. A. LOCKE.
THIS EVENING will be presented the intensely interesting drama, entitled
TRUE.
Mamie.....Miss Blanche Chapman.
Fitz.....Miss Ella Chapman.
Clive.....Mr. E. A. Locke.
Chapman Sisters Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. AIME.....Manager.
H. FORRESTER.....Stage Manager.
NEW COSTLY ATTRACTIONS TO-NIGHT
The tasteful Dancers, Misses Ada and Millie Young, the Undersize Frank Bell. Last week of the wonderful Lady Trapeze of Trained Dogs, Miss Ida, the Man-Fly, Robert Butler, Frank Donaldson, Hurley and Mayo, Miss Kenna, Flora Benton. Pantomime VOLCANO. Saturday Matinee.

ESCAPED NUN.

Miss EDITH O'GORMAN.

ANOTHER LECTURE!

A NEW SUBJECT.

AT LIBRARY HALL, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 10th.

NOTICE.—Twelve Hundred Reserved Seats were sold at her other Lecture last week in this city. Two Thousand People can be accommodated. Secure seats early.

SUBJECTS OF NEXT LECTURE.

"The Romish Priesthood, their Power over the People and What it Leads to. She will also explain How she Escaped from the Convent.

Tickets still remain 25 cents. Reserved seats only 15 cents extra. For sale at Library Hall ticket office every morning Saturday morning, and continuing each day thereafter, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Doors will be open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Those who have not got their Tickets before the Hall will be opened half an hour earlier than usual.

Prof. DE LONG'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Masters and Misses Classes will commence SATURDAY, September 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a brief address.

Gents' Evening Class will commence MONDAY, October 2d, at 8 o'clock.

Private lessons will be, but two terms for Juveniles and one term for Gents during the season, therefore it is necessary to make application at the Academy at once.

All the latest dances have been procured, and will be taught during the season.

For particulars, please call for circulars at

PROF. DE LONG'S DANCING ROOMS,
Fifth avenue, Lafayette Hall.

PROF. D. MAYER'S
SELECT SCHOOL,
WILL RE-OPEN FOR DANCING AND CALISTHENICS,
Saturday, September 30, 1871, at 2 O'Clock,
At the splendid new Armory of the Duquesne Greys, on Fifth avenue, near Grant. Select Matinee Class every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 30 to 5 o'clock.
Evening Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will Reopen FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871, with a Grand Opening Party. Entrance on Fifth avenue, between street and Mellon avenue, Allegheny.
Circulars containing terms, &c., can be had at the Music Stores in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
Prof. Mayer can be seen at the St. Charles Hotel.

$1,000 000$
Be it enacted by the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give
A Grand Gift Concert, at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, October 31, 1871.
100,000 GIFTS 100 POSSESSIONS, $10 EACH
CURRENCY. HALF TICKETS, $5. QUARTER TICKETS, $2 50.
$3,500 000 IN GREENBACKS will be distributed to holders of Tickets. Each Ticket entitles the holder to a present, which will be given to him without delay. The highest gift is $100, the lowest, being 721 gifts in all.
The drawing shall take place in public.
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
THE CITIZENS BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER, and the Bonds and Securities are in their keeping.
Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has been appointed Chief Manager of the Gift Concert, by the citizens of the State.
Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late principal business manager of the very successful Gift Concert for the Benefit of the Memorial Library of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., is the General Agent and Manager of this Grand Gift Concert.
The drawing and distribution will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy the buyers of tickets that their interests will be well protected as if they were present, as to superintend the entire affair.
For tickets and circulars address
THOS. E. PETERS, 120 Main st., Louisville, Ky.,
or ESQUIRE BARKER, or Carson street, to make arrangements for the concert.
WM. SHEARGOLD, Chairman.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN
County Executive Committee.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WILL BE HELD AT
Lincoln Club Rooms,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1871,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M.
Full attendance is specially requested.
H. W. OLIVER, JR., Chairman.
H. M. LOGE, Secretaries.
THOS. H. PERLEY,

ALLEGHENY CITY TICKETS.
REPUBLICAN TICKETS
FOR ALLEGHENY CITY
Will be had by responsible parties from the different Districts.
At the Office of John A. Myler, Esq.

CITY DISTRICT TICKETS.
Republican Election Officers
Of the City of Pittsburgh.
Will please call to-day at the LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS, third floor, and get their Tickets and